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CANADIAN FARMERS WIN DECISIVELY IN ALBERTA ELECTION

Provincial Election Result May Have Great Significance in Dominion Politics — Farmers Now Hold Four Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In federal political circles here the result of the general election in Alberta, where the Stewart Liberal Government went down to decisive defeat at the hands of the Agrarian, and the remnants of the Conservative opposition were completely wiped out, is regarded as having a profound significance upon Canadian politics generally.

With the Alberta victory the new Farmers Party holds practical control in four provinces. A Farmers' government is in the saddle in Ontario, though scarcely holding a majority at all.

A Liberal government is carrying on with difficulty in Manitoba, largely owing to the fact that the opposition in which the Farmers have a majority regard T. C. Norris, the Premier, as the best available leader of the administration. In Saskatchewan, W. M. Martin, the Premier, who is a Liberal, made his arrangements with the farmers before going to the people, and, while succeeding in securing a good majority, is head of what is to all intents and purposes a farmer government.

A Factor to Be Reckoned With

In Alberta, the farmers, fresh from their Federal victory in Medicine Hat, where the government candidate lost his deposit, have a decisive majority over all, and must undertake the responsibility of forming a government. It has been rumored that whatever the result Charles Stewart would be called upon again to lead. But the fact that the farmers entered the field as a political entity and won precludes such a possibility and places the responsibility of finding a leader from among their own ranks squarely upon their shoulders.

Even should the political influence of the Agrarian or Progressive Group not extend in the matter of control beyond the provinces mentioned—and it is scarcely likely that it will—eventually—the new party will come to parliament after the next general election with a sufficient representation to insure its being a formidable factor in any government which must be formed.

Moreover, either of the old parties—Liberal or Conservative—has much to hope for from the Prairie Provinces, and the latter least of all.

To all intents and purposes the Conservative Party, founded upon the national protectionist policy, which Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, as leader of the new Liberals and Conservatives, has espoused, has ceased to exist west of the Great Lakes, and there are 55 seats west of the Great Lakes. Even the hope of securing support in the urban centers has been badly shaken by the result in the Medicine Hat by-election, inasmuch as the Farmer candidate secured a majority even in the city.

A Political Overturing

Some idea of the rapidity of the growth of the Agrarian movement in the west may be gathered from the fact that the Liberal Government has held the reins of power in Saskatchewan and Alberta ever since these provinces were formed 16 years ago, but that in both provinces there was a strong Conservative opposition, while in Manitoba a Conservative Government held sway for 16 years until 1915, when it was swept away by the Liberals. In Ontario, prior to the Farmers' victory, Sir James Whitney, a Conservative, held office for over 10 years, while his Conservative successor, Sir William Hearst, weathered a Parliament and an extension thereof.

While the Prairie Provinces provide little hope for the old parties, Ontario, however, is still good fighting ground, as are also the other provinces. It is generally conceded that Quebec will go almost solidly for W. L. MacKenzie King, the Liberal leader, at the next general election, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia the old parties will fight it out with the chances in favor of the Liberals.

There is talk of a reaction against the Farmers movement in Ontario that remains to be seen. But that Province is not so hopeless from the old parties' standpoint as are the prairies.

Under all circumstances the significance of the Alberta results upon the general federal political situation can not be over-estimated.

Overwhelming Victory

United Farmers Have a Working Majority Over All Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Liberal Government which has held the reins of power in Alberta, since the province was granted its autonomy, went down to defeat on Monday before the United Farmers of Alberta. As many as three cabinet ministers, Geo. P. Smith, Minister of Education; Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; J. A. McLean, Minister of Public Works;

were defeated. J. R. Boyle, the Attorney-General, was defeated in his old constituency of Sturgeon, but elected in Edmonton. J. L. Cote, Provincial Secretary, was reelected at Grande Prairie. C. R. Mitchell, the Provincial Treasurer, was reelected in Bow Valley.

C. Stewart, the Premier, was elected by acclamation. In the City of Edmonton five Liberal members were elected according to the latest reports available. Calgary returned one Liberal, two Labor and two Independent members.

The newly-elected members include Mrs. Irene Pariby, United Farmers of Alberta candidate at Lacombe, and Mrs. Nellie McClung, Liberal, in Edmonton. The returns have not been received from Claresholm where Mrs. Louise C. McKinney stood for reelection as nominee of the United Farmers of Alberta, but was opposed by an independent Farmer candidate.

According to the last returns received the Farmers lead with 27 seats, the Liberals have 12 seats, the Conservatives 1, Labor 4, Independent Labor 4. No reports are available from two polls. In the Edmonton riding there is still the possibility of one Farmer representative being elected. The United Farmers of Alberta with 37 seats, and possibly two to be added, have a working majority over all other representatives elected.

BALTIC STATES SIGN DEFENSIVE TREATY

Partly for Self-Protection Purposes Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia Form Alliance—Vilna Coup May Be Called Off

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—As a direct outcome of the unsettled state of affairs in both Poland and Russia, a defensive alliance has been entered into between the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. This alliance, The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Lithuanian legation here, has been concluded partly as a measure of self-protection and partly for the purpose of strengthening the friendly relations at present existing, and it will shortly be followed by the establishment of a Baltic union comprised of these states.

To this end there has just concluded a conference of the foreign ministers of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, held at Riga, during which it was decided to draft a plan for a union based upon common economic and defensive interests. Separate conventions have already been signed between Lithuania and Estonia on the one hand and Latvia and Lithuania on the other, dealing with boundary questions, in which all matters outstanding as regards frontiers have been amicably settled.

Vilna Dispute May End

These conventions will be included, it was stated, when framing a common union. Although there will be a common foreign and economic policy, each state will have its own independent form of government, which they have had for the past two and a half years.

This alliance and future union is in no way directed against Poland, though it is anticipated that a greater measure of respect will be obtained by virtue of a common policy, and the hope was expressed that in the near future, as an outcome of union, there will become possible some settlement of the long standing Vilna dispute.

With regard to this latter, there is said to have been little or no progress made since the Council of the League of Nations definitely abandoned its scheme to take a plebiscite of the area in dispute. The Lithuanian Government has always been opposed to this method of deciding the vexed question, as Polish influence in the district made any such decision a foregone conclusion in favor of Poland.

Coup May Be Called Off

Paul Hyman, president of the League of Nations Council, stated his intention of bringing forward a resolution at the Geneva Conference, dealing with the settlement of the Vilna question, but the Lithuanian Government has already—while signifying its acceptance of the resolution as a basis for discussion—declined to accept Mr. Hyman's individual clauses or project as a whole.

The main objection to Mr. Hyman's resolution is to be found in the proposal to deal with Lithuania as two cantons or provinces, which alone would be sufficient to render it unacceptable. Furthermore, both Belgian and French sentiment is easily seen to be influenced—both in the wording of the resolution, as well as in other matters—in favor of Poland.

In the face of the Baltic alliance and particularly in view of Russia's growing irritation against Poland, it is felt that in the ordinary course of events General Zeligowski's Vilna coup will of necessity have to be called off.

To this end the Lithuanian delegation has informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it will be impossible for it to be in Brussels for the proposed conference on July 25 with a view to resuming the Polish-Lithuanian negotiations. In other words, Lithuania, while still willing to discuss the Vilna situation with the Poles direct, declines to be party to a conference that plainly favors Poland.

FREE SCOPE ASKED IN ARMS PARLEY

Washington Thinks Range of Disarmament Congress Should Be Unlimited — President Wants the Senate Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Everything that the United States Government can do to reassure Japan that she will have every safeguard in entering the conference called to consider the limitation of armaments and questions of the Far East, without nullifying the American position or that of any other power, is being done.

Although they are purely informal, the communications that are going forward, both through the regular diplomatic channels and by cable, are none the less significant.

The indication by Japan that she would be happy to take part in a conference for a consideration of the curtailment of armament, without reference to the other subjects proposed by the preliminary suggestions of the United States, was taken as betokening a misapprehension on the part of Japan, and it has been the purpose of the State Department to remove it.

From the beginning this government has been in favor of leaving the way open for the discussion of the questions in which the participating powers were interested, and which were regarded as fundamental to the possibility of cutting down armaments through relieving the necessity for recourse to them.

Informal Discussion

There has been no change in this attitude so far as a belief in its feasibility and desirability goes, but the position of Japan has opened the way for an informal discussion of the matters to be taken up at the conference. Representations have been made of the advantage of going into such a council without restriction or the binding force of a hard and fast agreement which would bar out specified subjects, and emphasis has been placed on the fact that Japan is protected by going in as a sovereign power. No other power can, or will want to make her discuss or take action on any subject to which she is adverse. The idea to which Secretary Hughes and President Harding have constantly clung is that all of the powers participating shall be free to select the questions regarding which they desire to exchange views, and the time and manner of approach and of settlement, if that can be arrived at.

That Japan should seek information regarding the scope and nature of discussion on Far Eastern subjects is quite comprehensible, and the State Department has sought to let Japan know why it has decided that no attempt should be made in advance of the extension of the formal invitation to define the agenda, since everything at the conference must depend upon the voluntary attitude of the sovereign powers. Each of these powers must act, first in the light of the public opinion of its own people, and secondly in the light of the public opinion of the world in regard to its act.

World Opinion to Judge

A desire to cooperate must be manifested. The conference would not get far with a discussion of limiting armaments merely as a detached subject. In the last analysis, there must be manifested a desire on the part of the powers to reach a solution in accord with the dominant opinion of the world.

The highest officials of this government are by no means discouraged as to the outlook. They feel that it is a bad thing to get into too critical a state. It is all right to discuss the subjects which are of the gravest importance, and that is being done, but the important thing is not to commit themselves to a definite program which would prevent freedom of action when all came together. In fact, it is admitted that the informal discussions which are now taking place in the capitals of all the countries concerned, and between the several countries, may be a good thing.

Representative from Senate

When the date is fixed and certain other details arranged, views may be exchanged profitably as to the progress that is being made. Matters which may thus properly be dealt with are the integrity of China and of Russia, commercial activities, the "open door," and disclaiming of aggression. All of these are of general interest and call for practical application, and their proper settlement will be to the advantage of the whole world.

It was learned yesterday that the President favors representation of the United States Senate in the conference. It was also said that the desirability of having the House represented might be considered. Samuel Gompers has written a letter asking that a duly accredited representative of labor be permitted to share in the deliberations on matters of such importance to labor as those that are to be taken up by the powers.

Mr. Lloyd George to Attend

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It is announced tonight that it is provisionally arranged that Mr. Lloyd George will attend the Washington conference.

NEWS SUMMARY

Washington is informally impressing its view on Japan that the scope of the conference on armaments should not be limited in advance. It was learned yesterday that the President favors the representation of the Senate at the coming congress. Samuel Gompers, in a letter, also asks that a labor representative be permitted to engage in the Washington deliberations.

Plans are under consideration by the War Finance Corporation by which additional advances of government funds may be made to the railroads with a view to hastening their return to normal efficiency. Increased advances are also being arranged to cotton growers.

Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, reports to the President that 19 days after taking office the estimated savings in government expenditures reported by heads of departments and independent organizations to the budget bureau is \$112,512,623. Of this, \$22,322,123 will be postponed for expenditure in future years.

Charging that the claims of the railroads for government compensation are exaggerated and fraudulent, Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, has filed charges with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and asks to be allowed to review the claims. He also proposes a new plan for the funding of the government's debts.

The lower automobile duty in the new tariff bill will aid the American export trade. J. Walter Drake, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the New York Automobile Chamber of Commerce, believes. He specially praises the arrangement whereby reciprocal changes may be made following changes in the tariffs abroad.

Origin of Demand

"When we get down to the solid terra firma of facts, what are the facts in this case?" asked Mr. Nelson. "The question is whether in the interest of prohibition, whether in the interest of the good road advocates, we should prevent the prescribing of beer for medicine."

Judging from the correspondence and telegrams I have received on this matter, as well as from the public press, my understanding is that the great body of the medical profession in this country is utterly opposed to prescribing beer; they do not believe it has any particular medical properties.

There may be a bit of nourishment in it, as there is in rice soup or some other concoction, but as for medical properties, it has not any. In addition to that, the druggists of this country are opposed to handing beer and filling prescriptions calling for it.

"Where does this great demand, moving under the cover of high moral ideas of personal liberty, come from? It comes from the brewers of this country, and their letters are coming to me, who are anxious to open the country for beer and wine; and the moment you do that, you will reopen the saloons in this country, and the battle of prohibition, we have fought in the past, we shall have fought in vain."

Wine Permitted

"There is no use in deceiving ourselves. This great clamor on the beer question comes from the brewers and nobody else. I have listened to the arguments of some senators who have spoken about limiting a physician in his prescriptions. Well, if there were no limitations upon the prescriptions of a physician, some physicians would be busy writing prescriptions for 'old soaks' all over the country from morning till night. Unless you put a limitation, and you have got to put it in somewhere, there are some unscrupulous physicians who would continue to write prescriptions from morning till night, and the old toppers would go in there and pay their dollar for the sake of getting a good big drink to satisfy themselves."

"This amendatory bill yields on the wine question to the extent of providing specifically that a doctor may not only prescribe whisky but he may also prescribe in a given quantity, and the maximum strength of the wine he may prescribe is equal to that of the best wine on the market."

Brewers' Argument

"The way I feel about this question is that the people of this country have fought and won the cause of prohibition. We now hear a great deal about the old argument of personal liberty. I remember how, in olden times, when bills were pending before the Judiciary Committee, a certain friend of the brewers came in one day with a dozen ladies, with their little essays prepared, showing what an invasion of personal liberty it was to deprive them of their beer, and that was the great argument of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Edge). It was this personal liberty idea that bothered him. I do not wonder at it, because one of the hardest fought battles in the Supreme Court in reference to the pro-

QUICK PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-BEER BILL

Following Senate Canvass Prohibition Leaders Forecast Vote on Measure This Week
Mr. Nelson Attacks Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passage before the end of the week of the Willis-Campbell bill nullifying the Palmer beer ruling and strengthening weak joints of the original Volstead act, was confidently forecast yesterday by prohibition leaders, who on conducting a canvass found that sentiment in the United States Senate would not permit an adjournment until this measure is acted on favorably.

At the same time it was stated that there is no chance of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issuing regulations relative to the prescription of beer for medicine before the passage of the bill, as that would merely entail expense and give a false hope to the brewery, elements that are clamoring for the regulations.

That this is now the outlook became clear following the debate in the Senate on the bill during the morning hour when Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, asserted that letters and telegrams addressed to him as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee clearly reveal that the breweries, and not the doctors and the druggists of the United States, are seeking to uphold the Palmer ruling.

Senator Nelson's vigorous defense of the bill was called forth by an attack on the measure by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, who charged that prevention of violation of the existing law and not more stringent laws is the prime necessity. Senator Edge opposed depriving the "helpless" of their beer, to which Senator Nelson rejoined that he was quite prepared for this attitude on the part of the New Jersey Senator, as the big battle on prohibition in the Supreme Court had come from the State of New Jersey.

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Speedy Peace Essential

The economic life of Upper Silesia necessarily suffers from delay. There is a continued menace weighing upon the country that may affect its future for a long time. Peace is the first essential, and peace can only be brought by speeding the meeting of the Supreme Council, according to Mr. Korfanty. He does not believe that if the Allies conclude in favor of an equitable solution the Germans will dare to create disorder; but to keep the question open to increase discontent, foster agitation and provoke European complications.

It is estimated that the duty of \$1.50 a ton on crude asphalt and \$3 a ton on dried asphalt, as originally carried in the bill, would have added approximately \$150 a mile to the cost of road building in the United States. Such prohibitive rates, opponents of the Fordney tariff bill yesterday when asphalt, used to the extent of 800,000 tons annually in the construction of city and country highways, was removed from the dutiable, to the free list.

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In Socialist quarters, that there are preparations and imminent prospects of hostilities between Warsaw and Moscow. Many statements made in this sense must be discounted as propaganda.

Nevertheless, diplomatic students cannot overlook the grave possibility of Russo-Polish warfare, following on a clash between Poland and Germany. While there is no specific immediate question of the Allies being drawn into a quarrel, it would be imprudent to neglect this aspect of the Upper Silesia problem.

Settlement Delayed.

As Commission Is Unable to Agree Experts Will Be Employed.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE LONDON, ENGLAND (THURSDAY)—That the next conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Salmon de Valera will not take place till Thursday need cause no anxiety. The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, as the Premier must meantime give his whole attention to the imperial conference which closes on Wednesday.

The various reports, as to the trend of these conversations up to date, appearing in press, both here and in America, are but speculation. It is stated, as the substance of the conversations has been kept a strict secret, and no information has been given out, either by members of the Cabinet or by members of the Sinn Fein delegation.

So far as can be gathered from interviews with the Sinn Fein representatives, the position taken up by Mr. de Valera for the present remains unchanged.

The conversations at No. 10 Downing Street, they say, have been directed to discover the basis for a conference on the lines of Ireland as an independent nation. As to Ulster, Sinn Fein still holds that, while Ireland as a nation is entitled to self-determination, Ulster represents only a small minority of the Irish people.

Sir James Craig has interpreted Mr. de Valera's declaration, that he stands for self-determination, as meaning that Sinn Fein believes in self-determination, and Ulster has already acted on this basis and is satisfied.

It is for South Ireland, he says, to come to terms with the British Government. Ulster will co-operate then on equal terms in any matter affecting the mutual interests of North and South.

Sir James and his Cabinet have arrived in Belfast, and it is said that they expect to be recalled to London next week-end. The action of the North Ireland Cabinet finds general approval amongst the Ulster Unionists. The Marquess of Londonderry had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace this morning, and presented an address from the Upper House of the Northern Parliament of Ireland.

ITALIAN PREMIER ANNOUNCES POLICY

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE ROME, ITALY (TUESDAY)—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Bonomi made a statement on Monday afternoon upon his foreign policy.

He said, meant to respect her engagements, and therefore she wished to work with her allies and friends for the reconstruction of a better Europe. Italy was eagerly accepting the invitation from the United States to discuss the question of disarmament.

As for the Adriatic question, nobody demanded a revision of the Treaty of Rapallo which, however, must be firmly extended in so far as the tutary interests of Italy were concerned. Mr. Bonomi announced the introduction of bills modifying the laws of excess profits and the presentation of titles. Measures would be adopted, he said, to restore social peace and above all to rehabilitate the country's finances.

WORLD'S SHIPPING TONNAGE INCREASES

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE LONDON, ENGLAND (TUESDAY)—That the world's shipping tonnage is greater now than before the war, despite the destruction by German submarines, need not be wondered at in face of the fact that the United States shows an increase of 10,477,000 tons during the last seven years.

According to Lloyd's register of shipping, 1921 to 1922, the total world's tonnage in June, 1914, was 45,514,000 tons, which increased by 11,703,000 to 57,217,000 tons in June, 1921. Even the United Kingdom, after standing the brunt of destruction, shows a slightly increased tonnage of 411,000, bringing her total up to 19,238,000 gross tons, compared with America, which comes next with 12,314,000 tons.

AMERICAN GIFT FOR RHEIMS LIBRARY

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS PARIS, FRANCE (TUESDAY)—Today Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler presented a munificent gift from the United States for the rebuilding of Rheims Library. Myron Herrick, the American Ambassador, was present at the laying of the foundation stone. In his discourse Mr. Herrick declared that in the eyes of the world, Rheims represented the double symbol of the destructiveness of war and the symbol of victory of spirit over matter, right over passion.

A JUNIOR POLICE FORCE IS FORMED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI—Plans for the organization of a junior police department, to be composed of boys between 12 and 16 years old, have been announced by the board of police commissioners here, as a part of the crime prevention campaign. It is expected

that the new department will be in operation within the next few months. The object of the organization will be to teach the boys of the city to respect and uphold the laws and to prevent them from following paths that lead to the penitentiaries.

Plans are to have a district organization in each of the police districts of the city, and to have a chief of the junior police and a chief of the junior detective branch. There also will be majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen and probationaries. Promotion will be through a merit system.

The duties of the boy in the new department will be almost identical with those of the senior department, except that their activities will be centered upon the juveniles of St. Louis. They will be expected to search out and report on places where boys "hang out," and will assist the senior police in making investigations. They also will report crimes of all kinds among boys, violations of the state factory law and of truant laws, minor infractions of traffic laws and nuances.

Some of the boys probably will be given permanent positions in the new department with pay, and it is intended to make provisions for "veterans" of the junior force to graduate into the ranks of the senior department. Special effort will be made to include in the membership those boys commonly called "bad."

Although the juniors will not have power to make arrests, they are to be equipped with badges to identify them.

FORD PROPOSAL WELL REGARDED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Indications are that the offer of Henry Ford to purchase the Muscle Shoals property, one of the white elephants left on the hands of the government by the passing of the war, will be accepted. It was learned yesterday that such other tentative offers as had been received for the plant were vague in form and promised little in the way of substantial returns to the government or of advantage to the country.

It was believed that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was from the first gratified to have had such an offer as the one made by Mr. Ford, especially from a person so thoroughly reliable and so well able to perform what he undertakes. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, had been hoping for some way out that would save money already expended by the government, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is now considering Mr. Ford's proposal, will, it is believed, not hesitate to approve it.

The election came as a surprise to the old guard faction, which had believed that the Committee on Committees would respect the wishes of the party leaders in the selection of so important a chairman. The rule was discussed to some extent, but there appeared to be little inclination to take it up.

Mr. Madden had served 16 years in Congress, and was second to Mr. Davis in length of service on the Appropriations Committee.

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The plan as outlined by Mr. Ford was said by an official in authority yesterday to be loosely drawn and in some ways very unbusinesslike, but whatever advantages there would be in it is on the side of the government, and whatever risk there is falls upon Mr. Ford. "As a matter of fact," he declared, "it is philanthropic, rather than businesslike. No bank, no big business men that I know anything about would present such a scheme. He seems to be willing to take the risk of dropping millions within the next few years because he has a large scheme in which he is interested, which he wants put through and which he believes will pay in the long run."

Mr. Ford's great interest is said to be that of seeing an abundance of nitrates for fertilizing produced at a reasonable price for American farmers. This, he believes, can be done by the completion of the Muscle Shoals plant and the utilization of the power as planned during the war, probably on even a larger scale.

If the proposal is favorably passed upon by the Cabinet members who have it under consideration, Secretary Weeks will ask for special legislation empowering him to make the contract. Under the present law no contract can be made with the government for longer than five years. Mr. Ford's contract would run for 100 years.

BREAD CLUBS SAID TO BE PROSPERING

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA—The state bread clubs in which 500 girls in South Dakota are expected to enroll this summer. According to Miss Eva Bickel of Sioux Falls, boys' and girls' club leader, bread clubs in the State have almost doubled in number.

All Dell Rapids the bread club was started last year in connection with the school work in the home economics department; it gave the demonstration at Brookings recently, during the summer camp. The bread club premium list this year, as announced by the state fair board, is very complete. A number of special prizes have been listed as offered by some of the leading baking powder companies and flour millers in the United States.

MEXICAN REBEL MEETS DEFEAT

VERACRUZ, MEXICO (GENERAL PELASCIETAS, REBEL LEADER)—General Pelascietas, rebel leader, has been defeated at Chinampas, and his troops dispersed by federal soldiers under command of Gen. J. Gamaldupe Sanchez, chief of military operation in the State of Veracruz. The defeated rebels have sent an emissary to General Sanchez carrying an offer to surrender unconditionally.

HOUSE REVERSES RULE OF SENIORITY

Group of Younger Republicans Defeats Candidate for Appropriations Committee Chairmanship—Mr. Madden Named

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Enough independent Republicans of the House of Representatives broke away from the regular leadership yesterday to override the time-honored seniority rule in doing out committee assignments, by electing Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He received 152 votes, while Charles R. Davis (R.), Representative from Minnesota, the ranking Republican member of the committee, received only 61.

Under the rules of the House as usually carried out, Mr. Davis, as senior member of the committee in point of service, would have been selected by the Committee on Committees to succeed the former chairman, James W. Good, Representative from Iowa, who recently resigned from the House. The so-called new-member group in the House, comprising 91 Republican fledglings, it is understood, backed Mr. Madden almost to a man. Aided by a strong following of members who were looking for a chance to cut red tape methods, they exerted enough influence with the Committee on Committees to throw the election to the Illinois member. Other contenders for the honor were Theodore E. Burton, Representative from Ohio, who received 57 votes and William R. Wood, Representative from Indiana, with 14 votes. Mr. Burton is not even a member of the Appropriations Committee, yet he polled almost as many votes as the senior member, indicating the desire on the part of the House members to get out of the party rule. The total vote was 285, with 148 necessary to elect.

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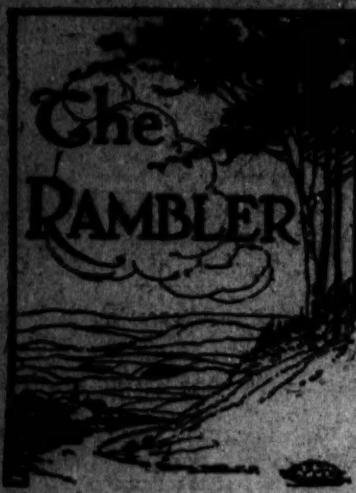
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The Law

The case of *Jaudyce vs. Jaudyce*, was such as somewhat to discourage the lay mind from engaging in chancery proceedings, although happily it can now be affirmed that such delays seldom occur as did in the days of Bleak House. Chancery law, or equity as it is more commonly called in the United States in ordinary conversation, is rather a pretty branch of the ingenuity of the human intellect and when I wrote the first line of this paper I had half an idea that I would tell you something of the nature of chancery and of the equity system which it administers. But on looking into the matter, I saw that it would be better to give you a review of facts that you can find in books and furthermore, and this is the delicate part of our conversation, I found that the literature and the principles of my old and departed profession were so dreadfully dull and dry that, to speak frankly, they affected me with a decided feeling that I would not inflict them on you or myself, good reader.

I will say this much, however, because I have referred to the case, and that is, that there was a case, an equity suit of *Jennens vs. Jennens*, and as lately as 1778 it was in the courts in England. As the cause of the litigation arose in 1798, it may be advanced without exaggeration that here was a long delay. You may amuse yourself by reckoning the changes in manners, men, and things that took place in England during that 80 years, and among these, if we are to be fair, was a very decided amelioration in conditions and a very great simplification of procedure both in equity and common law. If one thing more than another would put you out of conceit with the human intellect and its works alleged, it would be to know and behold the intricacies and artificialities of the law as it existed 125 years ago. Subtly plied on subtlety, refinement interwoven with refinement, distinctions made that in comparison a split hair looks like a chain cable, one "scintilla" added after another, until, in the words of a great Massachusetts lawyer and teacher, the law of real property required the intellect of a learned pug—these were some of the attributes of the law in English-speaking countries. I do not say that justice was not administered, but that it was dreadfully handicapped.

The average lawyer is a good man and quite as honest as the layman, but his great trouble is that he forgets the layman's standpoint. The layman does not become involved in the law because he pants with zeal for the "scintilla juris" or would spend delicious hours pondering the difference between consideration and inducement. Ah, no, the excellent layman considers justice in the abstract as he does the North Pole and the Grand Lama, but what really interests him is the fact that he has been forced to bring suit or to defend himself and he wishes to get out of it as well as may be. Besides, though I do not expect many to believe what I say, the layman really does not engage counsel because he is ardently desirous to increase counsel's income, though circumstances may seem to be against this statement.

There have been rare cases of members of the profession that seemed to make the amateur mistake of thinking that their clients' main object was to fill their coffers, but happily such cases are exceedingly rare. On the other hand, the layman cannot understand why, seeing that he is well intentioned and in the right, his just position should not be defined at once and definitely. He cannot understand that part of the law's delay comes from a tenderness for the rights of the innocent and least of all does he understand that some, if not all, of the law's technicalities arise from centuries of experience and are based on an experience which shows that no better system has been found.

Personally, I have a great admiration for lawyers as being men of great resolution and strength of character, for surely no men that were weaklings could pursue a vocation the dreariest and driest and most colorless that can be conceived. Look at a row of reports of statutes. I ask you plainly whether, on your honor, you have ever seen such uninteresting, commonplace-looking books as those of the law? Of course you have never seen them like, and you hasten to say so. They are not responsible for their titles, which are fearsome in the extreme, but really I think something might be found to take the place of "law calf," a most unsympathetic and unbeautiful substance, which Mr. Samuel Waller, I believe, spoke of as being the color of cold boiled veal. But now that such beautiful, cheerful colors are to be seen, why cannot some of these appear at least upon the backs of law books? "Myles on Bill" hacked in rose pink and gold would have a pleasant effect on the office desk, while "Fry on Specific Performance" deserves a suit of purple and black, especially as it has to do with chancery matters.

Agreeable designs stamped on the outside of law books would do much to relieve their flat monotony, of galley

although the insides would probably remain much the same. It has been proposed to me by an interested reader, a gentleman that has a large patent law practice, that law books be bound in stout canvas covers and that on these there be stamped cupids, butterflies, flowers and sunbursts in ordered profusion. He points out that that will have a lot to do with cheering things up and says that if his own experiences has taught him anything, it has been that if there were more butterflies and roses thus portrayed upon the books of the law, more active young men might be encouraged to read law, thus filling the depleted ranks of the profession. The courteous reader no doubt will take this into consideration.

All judges and lawyers do not take their hue from their professional literature. Sergeant Saunders, though a most subtle and doughty pleader, had a merry wit and certainly the Lord Chancellor in Iolanthe was a most genial man. I knew a well-known judge that played a keen game of quoits and there used to be a member of the New York bench that doted on novels, while there are honorable and well-known cases of advocates that have a distinct sense of humor. I have never seen well-known counsel executing gambades or stepping a pavane, but I do know that they have their smiling, easy moments and they deserve them, when we think of the books they must read in the way of duty, the bad air they breathe in court and in their offices, and the very uninteresting papers that they must plow through. They themselves may tell us that they like this air and do find this literature interesting; but, reader, we know better. They like to be busy? Yes. And they like to do their work well? Yes. And their one passion in life is the study of jurisprudence? Let us now change the subject.

J. H. S.

A YANKEE SKIPPER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a deep-sea stride to his walking and his face had been tanned by the sun and the wind of seven seas. His attire was that of one who goes down to dragging tides, and his eyes had seen the shipping of the world. His khaki trousers were stained with ocean spray, and his very shirt and "galluses" had a decidedly nautical air.

It was on Main Street in Nantucket town that we met, opposite that bit of curbing where lots of land on Tom Nevers' Head are periodically auctioned off to the satisfaction of the onlooking populace. Thence the Cap'n, for he was a Cap'n, and I strolled to the wharf and to the cockpit of the Marion E., which possessed the general appearance of a tub, but betrayed stirring sailing qualities in light airs or a roaring gale. The Marion E. had a history, but it was confined to Nantucket and its jade harbor waters, to the Jetty and the deep blue combers of the open ocean, to the golden sandspits and quiet off-shore reaches of the island that will never be forgotten. The skipper of the Marion E. had a history, but it was by no means so limited as that of his craft. Slipping through the waters on the Marion E. was even more than usually agreeable because of the Cap'n's yarns. In telling he never went outside his own life. Lucky man, he did not need to.

A small boy who ran away from a sleepy Sussex village, found passage on a square-rigger out of Bristol, and saw the mouth of the Orinoco before he was 15 was more than certain to be destined for a life of continuous adventure and these matters formed but the preliminary chapters of the Cap'n's varied experiences. Salt water held him fast, and when the square-rigger paused to refit at Rio, it lost the services of an able and ambitious cabin boy, and a clipper ship in from Boston and out for the Golden Gate duly gained.

Those were the days when California was still Eldorado, but even placer gold could not hold the wandering Cap'n, who promptly shipped before the mast for Chinese waters. A typhoon, coupled with steadily shortening rations, brought his vessel to Samoa, and there the skipper won fame in the eyes of the natives by defeating the local Kanaka champion in a boat race from stoll to stoll. Thence the master of the Marion E. attained Hong Kong and from there loaded up and down Oriental waters as boatswain, a second mate, and finally as "first luff" in a bark that went ashore on the Andamans, got in a wild blow off Cape Town, and finally swung into Liverpool with her sails in ribbons.

Next in order in the Cap'n's experiences was a trip as first mate of a banker, which left Gloucester with every intention of proceeding to Georges Bank, and appeared, considerably the worse for wear, at Faya, some time later. Even this did not deter the Cap'n from taking part share in a New Bedford schooner and running hither and yon to the ports of the Caribbees in search of trade. But even the Spanish Main held no lasting lure and the Cap'n sold out his share of his craft, embarked at Key West, and reappeared in shipping circles as master of a lightship off the Atlantic coast.

To hear the Cap'n tell of his years aboard her was to feel the long roll of the ground swell, to visualize soft mornings when the fog hung upon the gray water like wool, and the bronze bell of the lightship sent out its shrill warning to a fog-bound world; blue and gold morns when the waters rippled sapphire, the sky was sunned to cobalt, and the off-shore breeze whipped its way through the rigging; yet other morns when green seas breasted the bulwarks and white combers came rearward down the brown decks as the ship's bows dipped deep into seething brine and the spray dashed across the mast; of placid evenings in summer and roaring blizzards in December and always the great light burning. His was also a story of homely comforts, of galley

smells and tastes, of papers and magazines flung aboard from passing steamers, of wheeling gulls against the crimson sky, of long games of checkers or dominoes below decks, of ceaseless watch above, of deck scrubbing, brass polishing, and holystone.

It was also a record of passing ships; black and white sugar boats beating up from Cuba with broad yellow and black stripes on their hulls, awnings on their bridges, and their officers and men in uniforms of white drill; or tall stacked liners racing to or from port with long trails of smoke astern, of tugs and tugs that towed the swells and venturing none too far from a friendly coast; of fishing craft with "high line" skippers plunging into port under full canvas; of lumber carriers scudding under bare poles beneath a ruffed sky; of tramps, bulky and red stained, loading up the coast with the crew's wash slopping in the breeze and the mate's pet monkey clambering into the shrouds, of revenue cutters spiced and span and white of paint, of rakish gray destroyers, hulking excursion boats and neat yachts.

As a result, the Cap'n could,

merely glancing at the silhouette of a tall ship on the horizon, tell you to an exactitude her tonnage, her nationality, and possibly even her name and destination. He could pilot the Marion E. in calm or gale with equal composure, and could, I fully believe,

CHAILLY-EN-BIÈRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Wonderful sunsets glorify the great plains round Barbizon, and as we sauntered out to Chailly—the village in the distance of "L'Angélus"—the sinking sun began to fill the sky and the distant fields with burning color. Two peasants with a splendid team halting obligingly to have their portraits taken as their furrow neared the road. The wind caught up the dust from the light soil when they moved on again and hung it out behind them like fine spray.

Chailly village is commonplace and uninteresting, but for its church and a farmstead on the outskirts. This latter is so vast, so old and so well built that it rouses speculations on its past. It may once have been a château, or a convent grange, but probably it was never more prosperous than it is now. Two men were busy digging with knives at little weeds between the paving-stones of the yard, and the farmer's daughter showed us proudly the dozen of heavy horses in their stalls. Machine farming seems to be little favored here, though it is hard to imagine a country better suited to it, and the farms have far outrun the limits of the family company.

The church is of an ancient and

boards are supplied with texts. To all who wish to help by this method we shall be glad to send suggestions as to appropriate quotations and mottoes, or cards on which are printed such quotations.

Every one who wishes to cooperate in this way may communicate with the executive secretary of Committee for International Reduction of Armament, Room 65, 87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

(Signed)

ROSS D. FORBES, Chairman.

Boston, July 14, 1921.

Art at Sea

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Have been much interested in the article in The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Art at Sea." The ideas seem to me practical, both from the side of the traveling public and the artist. I should be very glad, as an artist, to cooperate in any scheme toward the launching of these traveling shows, and would like my name and that of my sister to be sent in as contributors to any exhibitions, should they be started. We are both exhibitors at the Salon, etc., and have had shows of our own in Paris and London.

(Signed)

JESSIE ATTICHRON-WALKER,

W. WALKER.

Nice, France, July 1, 1921.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England — The Postmaster-General has, under outside pressure, dropped the item of increase on printed matter for abroad, but stands by the rest of the scheme: Britons have, now three-halfpenny postcards, increase on foreign-letter postage, and for the country at large, loss of the privilege of postal delivery on Sunday morning and clearance of the outgoing mail in the evening.

The Marquess of Lansdowne has resolved to dispose of the large and important collection of letters and documents known as "The Shelburne Papers."

It was gathered by his ancestor,

the first Marquess, whose political career began in 1761 and who, during a period of 20 years, held many of the highest offices of state. The volumes

will be brought under the hammer on

July 11, being first offered in one lot,

to be sold separately if the reserve

price be not realized. The manuscripts chiefly relate to America, but other historic events crop up.

Under date December, 1782, Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterward Earl St. Vincent, writes to the Marquess, at the time bearing the title Earl of Shelburne:

"A glorious blow might be struck at

Gibraltar, and if you will give me

four sixty-four gun ships . . . the

Foudroyant and a few Frigates, I will

answer for the success of it . . . Gib-

ralta may be lost before the Fleet

impeded by a number of transports,

can get thither. I therefore return to

my original opinion of a small squadron."

Another property to be disposed of at the same time consists of a large number of letters from Napoleon the First. They are written in peremptory mood, commanding of the conduct of certain of his generals. Napoleon's manner in dealing with his vassals is illustrated in a letter from Paris on January 17, 1811:

"Inform the King of Spain that having appointed General Belliard Governor of Madrid, and this General not having ceased rendering good services, I don't intend that he be deposed; above all, that it should not be given to officers who are not in the service of France. If it be true that the King has deposed him, he must be reinstated at once. This is my formal order, that in general I intend that no French troops be placed under the order of officers in the service of Spain."

The following verse of four lines, written on half a sheet of notepaper, a gift from Robert Browning to Sir Squire Bancroft, is especially interesting at the present time:

Bancroft, the message-bearing wire.

Which flashes this "All Hall" today,

Moves slower than my heart desires

That, half when pen writes, tongue

might say.

"Autobiography?" exclaims Lord

Shaw of Dunfermline, in the first of his charming "Letters to Isabel." "Catch me! Horrible word; horrible thing. To stand aloof from oneself—miserable impossible acrobatics!" Exactly. Few will venture to contradict a distinguished Lord of Appeal. Lord Shaw, avoiding the horrible thing, using an artless daughter as a medium, has nevertheless contrived to present a full and vivid narrative of a strenuous life, in the course of which he came across some famous men, of whom he draws pen-and-ink sketches. Prominent among them were Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Rosebery, Carnegie, Harcourt, Lord Morley and George Wyndham.

Entering the House of Commons in 1892, his qualities were speedily recognized by promotion to the post of Solicitor-General for Scotland. On return of the Liberals to power, he was made Lord Advocate, finally rising to the rank of Lord of Appeal. Of his work outside Parliament, the bar and the bench, the one by which he will be best remembered is perhaps his agency in establishing the system of free education in the universities of Scotland, an achievement specially dear to the Scottish heart. This he accomplished by tactful persuasion of Mr. Carnegie, who provided the necessary funds.

In addition to the gift of eloquence, Lord Shaw is an admirable writer, a combination of excellence rarely blended. His pages brim over with humor and occasional epigram. Talking about education, he writes: "My text always has been that to clericalize education is to sterilize it." Here we have in dozen words a definition of one side of a controversy over which, since the day of W. E. Forster, will be glad to see that the bulletin

Parliament has wrangled through successive sessions. A delightful book; in form something quite new in literature.

THE COMPANY OFF THE STAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

First of all you must know that I write of are a real company with stage names "familiar in our mouths as household words" and that they have been and are playing familiar plays in towns you have all heard of many a time. They—that is the company, through their director—sent us an invitation. "The . . . Company of Players request the pleasure of Mr. . . . 's presence at a dance to be given in the Assembly Hall at midnight," etc., etc.

Of course we must go! One does not often get the opportunity to meet, face to face, in their habits as they live, the people who for nights past—aye, and for days too—you have been watching eagerly upon the stage. So we went, and met them, and talked with them—especially with the elder ones, if there were any elder ones up in the gallery, or in the corners of the ball room, or from armchair to armchair, on the stage; while the younger ones耦led off and danced the morning hours away.

We say the younger ones, but in fact they were all younger ones. That was the most striking fact about them—they're young, and after youth, their unpretentiousness and gayety. No stage artificialities here, nor any stage artifice at all about these players when they are off the stage. Not bit of it!

With the wigs, the grease paint and the buckram they have doffed also histrio-nic pose; and are become the simplest beings imaginable, natural and joyous yet ready to talk seriously about their work—perhaps, even, to the exclusion of other topics—though always from the actor's point of view, and never from that of the mere student of plays. Shakespeare and Sheridan, for them, were written to be acted, not theorized about; and they are concerned much less with the subtleties of an author's intention than with the problems how best to "get him over." For to "get him over" is all their task.

And what good friends they are in the process of it—this band of brothers and sisters, one in service to a great art. A good reason is that there are no great stars in a cast where all are competent, and each, while fitting into the picture, shines also in his, or her, individual sphere.

Yes, they understood one another, these players. Next morning in the street—not too much betimes because they were quite late to bed—you get further evidence of kinship. In pairs—not always of both kinds—they come strolling along the High Street of the little town, the first couple we meet being a man and a girl, arm-in-arm. She has a roguish eye and mischievous in her merry glance—the mischievous of youth and high spirits, that will keep her for a year or two, just a little bit of baggage, one would say.

She is a most competent and versatile young actress, quite delightful as Maria or as Celia—aye, and in heavier work too. Miss Ellen Terry herself, it is said, has an eye upon the professional future of this young girl, and in such matters Miss Terry never makes a mistake. Perhaps, indeed, that is why the pair of laughing eyes are here.

The boy beside them—slender, swarthy, and keen, walks bareheaded

FURTHER RAILROAD RELIEF PROPOSED

War Finance Corporation Considering Plan Under Which Additional Advances Can Be Made to Increase Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Details of an agreement whereby the railroads may receive money through the government which will enable them to pay pressing claims, purchase needed equipment and restore the efficiency which it felt to be necessary to economic and industrial prosperity, on the one hand, and whereby the government may be relieved of some of the heaviest claims made against it by the railroads, on the other, have been receiving the concentrated attention of government officials and railroad executives, and it is believed that a settlement on a compromise basis is near at hand.

Dealing with one phase of the subject, Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, said yesterday:

"That during the war, the corporation, under Section 9 of the War Finance Corporation Act, had authority to make advances to the railroads under federal control for the purpose of making additions, betterments, or road extensions to such railroads; that this authority has now expired; and that it would be a question of policy for the Congress and the Administration to determine whether or not, from the point of the national welfare, it should be revived.

Precedent Is Cited

The War Finance Corporation made advances to the railroads during the administration of Director-General McAdoo, and later under the administration of Director-General Hines. The total amount advanced was \$205,000,000, all of which, with the exception of about \$45,000,000, has been repaid.

The War Finance Corporation, Mr. Meyer stated, has not sought any extension or prolongation of its powers, but if the Congress desires it to resume activity in connection with railroads and to broaden its powers for agricultural financing, it will respond to the best of its ability.

In regard to the authorized special financing to aid the cotton-growing section of the country, Mr. Meyer said: "The War Finance Corporation has served to make advances, as already announced, which will finance 100,000 bales of long-staple cotton in the Mississippi Delta district. It also has made advances on 85,000 bales, and these advances, through renewals, are expected to finance the export of about 100,000 bales. Business under consideration involves the financing of 200,000 bales in another, and 300,000 bales in still another. All these loans mature within the coming cotton year."

Cotton Industry Aided

"If it becomes clear that adequate financing will be forthcoming through the War Finance Corporation, through federal reserve banks in the cotton districts, and, in case of need, by providing a fund from banking districts outside of the south, it should, in my opinion, result in such increased confidence as to stimulate more normal takings by retail and wholesale merchants, as well as by mills. Inquiry which I have personally made indicates that retailers and wholesalers are operating on the basis of the lowest possible stocks. This has resulted, to a great extent, in forcing stocks of raw materials, which normally are carried by mills, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, back upon the original producers and the country banks that do their financing. The cotton business throughout the world has been showing a satisfactory, gradual, but sound improvement, during the past few weeks. Foreign and domestic takings are both increasing gradually."

CLEARING HOUSE TO FOSTER EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A clearing house for limitation of armament, through which it is hoped to coordinate the work of state and national organizations working to that end, has been established here under the chairmanship of Miss Christina Merriman. The clearing house, which was organized simultaneously with President Harding's announcement of steps taken toward the calling of an international conference on disarmament, includes a large number of disarmament and peace societies but has no policy and no platform. It announces that it will exist solely to distribute information among organizations working in the interest of some degree of disarmament; will give advice and assistance in issuing literature, securing of speakers, furthering educational work and avoiding duplication of effort.

TAX EVASIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—United States Congressman Isaac Siegel has written to United States Attorney William Hayward here outlining the federal government's charge that at least \$160,000,000 annually is lost in luxury taxes from New York State alone, and requesting immediate steps to arrest and convict those responsible for this avoidance of the tax.

"It is high time," says Mr. Siegel, "that some of these people were put

in jail as an example; this is the only way. I intend to bring the matter up before Congress when the tariff is being discussed." Figures show that in New York County the luxury tax is bringing in about \$10,000,000 a month, with a conservative estimate placing the proper figure at \$15,000,000. Congressman Siegel added: "We are now preparing to go after some of the big malefactors and will land them in jail before we are through. The field agents at a private meeting received their instructions to this effect.

The soda water tax is a joke. In only a small percentage of places are books kept, and there is no checking possible. The proprietor collects the tax and then gives the government what he pleases.

The government is ascertaining the amount sold by the wholesaler, and to whom and in that way can estimate the proper taxes. In the moving picture theaters the same withholding has been suspected, but until now no effort at conviction has been made."

MEXICO EXHIBITS HER RESOURCES

Well-Arranged Collection of Products Is Shown at Los Angeles—Appeal Is Made to Investors and to Colonists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The first of a series of comprehensive colonization exhibits has been opened here by the Mexican Government. Occupying an entire floor in the Realty Board Building, it is attracting more than ordinary attention, as the amazing productive resources of the southern republic have been well indicated. The Obregon régime has established the exhibit here in recognition of the fact that Los Angeles is destined to be one of the chief business centers through which the Mexican people will deal with the United States. The purpose of the exhibit is to appeal to the prospective investor, as well as to the man looking for some place in which to go into business.

Mexico's many undeveloped resources have been carefully listed, and Samuel G. Vasquez, who is in charge, gladly supplies information that may be desired. He was formerly connected with the Department of Agriculture in Mexico. Before coming to Los Angeles he spent a year and a half traveling through every state and territory of his native land, collecting data concerning commercial opportunities.

Reconstruction Making Progress

"Speak of a Mexican to the average person in the United States," says Mr. Vasquez, "and he immediately thinks of the 'dim-type' village while the Mexican pictures all United States dollar-chasing men. Naturally both misconceptions have tended toward feelings of distrust.

"Once more getting on its feet, Mexico is working hard to regain something that has been lost during the last 10 years of turmoil. Reconstruction is in progress, while political hatreds are gradually being effaced. There is a notable influx of foreign investors, who are joining hands with the Mexican people to help develop their country. I do not believe any country can offer better inducements to capital than Mexico today. We have water power, raw materials, labor and markets to offer on a reasonable basis."

Every inch of the 8000 square feet of space occupied by the Mexican exhibit here is crowded with fibers, grains, timber, ores, etc., to back up the claims of Mr. Vasquez. There are 150 samples of different woods, of which the Mexican Republic has millions of uncultivated acres. Almost every food production that grows anywhere in the world can be raised in Mexico, since its three great plateaus duplicate every known agricultural and horticultural climate. The mineral wealth is practically unlimited.

Vital Feature Neglected

The condition which may cause the most trouble in the future is the inability to undertake property valuations which would be needed as a basis of negotiations in the event of the government becoming the purchaser of the properties upon expiration of licenses, it was pointed out by O. C. Merrill, executive secretary of the commission, in discussing the present situation. When the licenses begin to expire, the government will be likely to find itself in the embarrassing position of being unable to determine the rate of just return, owing to no date having been collected at the time of giving the permit for development, he said. The system of accounting which would base property values on cost is conceded to be one of the most important features of the act, since it protects the investor by giving security for capital used and the public by basing charges for public utilities only upon the amount actually required to place the properties in operation. But to carry out this provision would require a system of accounting far beyond the scope of the present personnel. The fact that the commission is issuing licenses for projects involving hundreds of thousands of horsepower and tens of millions of dollars, is held to be sufficient reason for hastening legislation removing the present obstructions to efficiency.

The development of water power in the southwestern and western states, especially California, is doing much to relieve the present oil shortage, said Mr. Merrill. In the Atlantic states, where development is taking place on a smaller scale, water power is expected to be an increasing factor in easing up the coal situation. The question of development of Niagara Falls power, which was formerly debated on the ground that it should not be used for development of local industry, has been settled by the resumption of operations by the Niagara Falls Power Company.

Many Permits Sought

According to the report recently issued, the commission, up to July 1, handled 229 applications aggregating 14,575,000 horsepower and affecting 33 states, the District of Columbia and

POWER COMMISSION IS HANDICAPPED

Volume of Detail Found to Be Much Greater Than Can Be Attended to With Limited Personnel Provided by Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The insistent cry for "more money to carry on our work" from bureau chiefs and governmental department heads in Washington, is echoed by the Federal Power Commission in the report of its first year's accomplishments, recently published. The circumstances surrounding the Power Commission's alleged desperate financial straits are somewhat unique, however. Technically, it had the sum of \$100,000 to carry on its work for the year just ended; actually, it had nothing of the kind. Out of the comparatively generous appropriation made by Congress, \$70,000 had to be turned back into the Treasury because, after granting the money, Congress failed to grant the necessary legislative authority to use it.

The Federal Power Commission, which has been in existence for just one year, consists of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior. It has jurisdiction over 85 per cent of the water power resources of the nation, and is the connecting link between the public and corporations wishing to serve it by utilization of these resources. It considers that, like the Director of the Budget, it has been given a toothpick to tunnel the Alps.

In the opinion of its officials, the Water Power Act is workable, but must be amended to provide adequate means for its expeditious administration. "As long as it is unable, on account of legislative restrictions, to use more than a fraction of its small appropriation, it cannot hope to perform to its own satisfaction the duties upon it, or to meet public expectations," it is pointed out in the report. Personnel Is Limited

In creating the commission, Congress provided for no executive personnel other than the secretary and engineer officer, so that in order to function at all, it has had to borrow from the Agriculture, War and Interior departments, which previously divided among themselves the functions of water-power development, personnel for its Washington office. For its field work it has depended upon agents engaged primarily in the work of these same departments, and has, in the opinion of its officials, been seriously hampered thereby. The important work of investigating and appraising the projects for which permits from the commission are desired, is thus made a side line by the field offices, it is charged.

The administrative duties of the commission, such as receiving and advertising applications, issuing permits and licenses, conducting investigations, collecting annual charges, etc., have, despite the handicap of a totally inadequate force, been accomplished with a minimum of delay, but the functions which are more regulatory or supervisory in their nature have had to go by the board, in most cases, owing to lack of machinery. The commission has been unable to make any of the valuations required by the act or to do anything along the lines of application of excessive profits by licenses, regulation of rates, services and securities, or submission of reports, all of which are important if the water power of the country is to be utilized for the best interests of its people.

Industrial Needs

The condition which may cause the most trouble in the future is the inability to undertake property valuations which would be needed as a basis of negotiations in the event of the government becoming the purchaser of the properties upon expiration of licenses, it was pointed out by O. C. Merrill, executive secretary of the commission, in discussing the present situation. When the licenses begin to expire, the government will be likely to find itself in the embarrassing position of being unable to determine the rate of just return, owing to no date having been collected at the time of giving the permit for development, he said. The system of accounting which would base property values on cost is conceded to be one of the most important features of the act, since it protects the investor by giving security for capital used and the public by basing charges for public utilities only upon the amount actually required to place the properties in operation. But to carry out this provision would require a system of accounting far beyond the scope of the present personnel. The fact that the commission is issuing licenses for projects involving hundreds of thousands of horsepower and tens of millions of dollars, is held to be sufficient reason for hastening legislation removing the present obstructions to efficiency.

Low places in well-traveled roads, which have been under water for the past two or three years, are being filled in and the roads made passable throughout their entire length. In many cases, because of the opposition of certain classes to the surrender of their land for drainage purposes, it has been necessary for the commission's engineers to lay out entirely new roadways. This opposition on the part of some farmers has caused the commission much trouble already. The farmer who blocked the original right of way by his stubbornness will see his folly when the new road, in some cases removed long distances from the old route, is completed and affords his more fortunate neighbors quicker and easier means of transit.

TEST CASE BROUGHT ON LIQUOR SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—C. N. Reynolds, managing director of the California Bureau of Economics, states that in his opinion the railroads must be electrified, as it is an economic waste to transport oil for railroads over long distances at great expense when power can be sent forward by wire. To do this and to buy cheap fuel for industries, every support must be given to the development of electric power, not in the interest of any one city or state but in the interest of the entire west.

The Colorado River should not be developed to provide power for any particular section or municipality or even for the state of California alone; but its power must be made available, according to Mr. Reynolds, throughout the west as far north as Idaho and as far east as Denver, because present freight rates cannot be reduced simply by the electrification of railroad lines in California. This electrification ought to extend across the continent and the production and transportation of raw material in the entire intermountain section must be cheapened.

RETAIL MERCHANTS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans and ideas for building business are to be discussed at a five-day meeting of the National Congress of Retail Merchants to be held here beginning on August 1. Retail merchants from more than 20 states are expected to attend.

Many Permits Sought

According to the report recently issued, the commission, up to July 1, handled 229 applications aggregating 14,575,000 horsepower and affecting 33 states, the District of Columbia and

Alaska. Although only 60 per cent of the applications have been accompanied by sufficient information to warrant more than preliminary action, 75 per cent of them have been submitted to the field for examination, hearing, and report by agents of the several departments. The shortage of the necessary field force is shown by the fact that in the Pacific district, where the majority of water development projects are located, there are only two field men to do the investigating, while it has been impossible to send anyone at all to Alaska, from which a large number of applications have been received.

The opposition shown to the work of the commission upon its inauguration has largely subsided, says Mr. Merrill. It has developed that it has not interfered with the financing of legitimate undertakings, that it has aided instead of hindering inland navigation, and that it has given promise of becoming an important element in industry by opening the way to an expansion in water power development far beyond anything the past has known.

STATE IS ACTIVE IN HIGHWAY WORK

Extensive Program of Construction and Mending Is Being Carried Out in South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—South Dakota is at the forefront of the western states in the construction of highways. This year the State is expending several million dollars in the work of improving highways. The work is being done under the direction of the state highway commission, at the head of which is Gov. W. H. McMaster. South Dakota is not yet ready for hard-surfaced roads. At present the construction consists of many miles of gravelled highways, great, broad arteries which will connect the principal cities of the western section of the State with the great cities of the east. Thus the smaller towns will be linked up and long truck hauls, which will enable the producer to materially increase his own welfare by offering a cheap competition to railroad freights, will be more practicable.

Later, perhaps, hard-surfaced roads will replace the gravelled ones, and it is safe to say that the construction of those roads, which are now in the making, is being carried on with the idea that eventually they may be hard surfaced. This question, however, will develop the more rapidly when once the State is operating at capacity its own state-owned \$3,000,000 cement plant. Hardly a week has gone by for the last few months but that new bids have been opened and new contracts awarded for additional miles of highways. Generally speaking, in the past year approximately 320 miles of highway have been constructed at an estimated cost of \$2,377,817. This brings the average mile cost considerably higher than it will show upon a board survey, on which basis the average mile of highway will cost slightly over \$2000.

In some sections of the State, however, the problems of the road builders are confined almost entirely to matters of fills and drainage. And these problems are being met and solved with the precision that seems to mark all the activities of the state highway commission. Low places in well-traveled roads, which have been under water for the past two or three years, are being filled in and the roads made passable throughout their entire length. In many cases, because of the opposition of certain classes to the surrender of their land for drainage purposes, it has been necessary for the commission's engineers to lay out entirely new roadways. This opposition on the part of some farmers has caused the commission much trouble already. The farmer who blocked the original right of way by his stubbornness will see his folly when the new road, in some cases removed long distances from the old route, is completed and affords his more fortunate neighbors quicker and easier means of transit.

TEST CASE BROUGHT ON LIQUOR SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The coal fields of southeastern Kentucky and Virginia are to have another outlet to the Atlantic seaboard by means of an extension of the Interstate Railroad, a branch of the Southern Railway, to join the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad. It is expected the road will be completed within a year.

ATLANTA CURB MARKET OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The curb market, for which the club women of this city have been waging such a strenuous fight in the last few months, has been opened. The efforts of the women were strongly praised by Governor-elect Hardwick in a letter written to Mrs. Norman Sharp, chairman of the market committee.

NIGHT GOWNS GREATLY DEPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The controller of city finances has announced that the city funds here are so depleted that \$3,000,000 must be borrowed in order to meet the pay roll and other expenses until December. The city's present financial condition is due principally to the increased demands on the revenue and to the deficit of more than \$1,000,000 with which the city began the fiscal year in April.

RAILWAY CLAIMS ARE CALLED FALSE

Legislative Service Head Says the Claims Are Fraudulent and Proposes New Plan for the Funding of Government Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Into the discussion as to how the government will pay the \$500,000,000 due to be due the railways, Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, has thrown the charge that these claims are without warrant in law, that they are based upon extravagant estimates and suppositions, and that in large part they are false and fraudulent. He has filed his charges with the Interstate Commerce Commission and requested that in his behalf, Frank P. Walsh be permitted to cross-examine witnesses who appear before the commission in behalf of the carriers' claims. Mr. Walsh was attorney for the railway employees at the Railway Board's hearing on wages.

Meanwhile a new plan for paying the claims is being discussed. This would provide for a securities corporation somewhat like the War Finance Corporation, to issue debentures for sale in the market, thus providing the government cash to pay the claims without a congressional appropriation.

New Funding Plan

The securities turned over by the government to this corporation would be railway and other collateral, held as security for advances made to the lines by the Federal Railroad Administration and the Federal Treasury, and the bonds which it proposes should give the government as security for expenditures for additions and improvements under federal control.

The new corporation would issue new securities with these as collateral, the government owning the majority stock in the organization.

Mr. Manly asks for the opportunity to show that the roads' claims are contrary to the facts sworn by them before the commission during the period in which the inefficiency of labor and the deficiency of maintenance, upon which such claims are based, are regarded as nothing less than an intensely selfish desire to restrict scientific information to her own borders.

PLAN FOR MEDICAL CONTROL SHOWN

Disclosures Reveal Program of American Medical Association for Publicity Work at the Expense of American Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Activities of the American Medical Association to coordinate voluntary public health activity and to secure aid from the federal and state governments are pointed out by H. B. Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

According to the report of the council on health and public instruction of the association recently, "one of the fundamental objects of the council for eight years has been the federation and amalgamation of the existing voluntary public health organizations, with a view to securing better co-operation in this field." The council also states that a national health council has been organized with permanent headquarters in Washington, and a temporary business office in New York City.

Whatever the motive may be in seeking such coordination, Mr. Anderson says, the action is in line with the recommendation of Dr. W. A. Evans, as reported in the Journal of the association in September, 1911, as follows:

"As I see it, the wise thing for the medical profession to do is to get right into and man every great health movement; man health departments, tuberculosis, child and infant welfare societies, housing societies, etc. The future of the profession depends on keeping matters so that when the public mind thinks of these things it automatically thinks of physicians, and not of sociologists or sanitary engineers. The profession cannot afford to have these places occupied by others than medical men."

Mr. Anderson also points out that at the recent annual meeting of the association Dr. Dwight H. Murray, speaker of the house of delegates, referred to the proposed establishment of a lay or public health journal thus:

The Public Health Service is already doing part of this work; why not propose to it that this association take up a part of the editorial work by the appointment of capable medical men and specialists in different districts who may be called consulting editors? The press work should be done by the Public Health Service, and copies franked to all members of the law-abiding bodies of every state and to members of Congress, so that they shall be well informed of the needs of the laity and the aims of the medical profession."

This Mr. Anderson styles as seeking favorable publicity at the taxpayers' expense, a recommendation by Dr. Murray that a committee be appointed to establish means of communication between the medical profession and the general public in conjunction with the Public Health Service and the press was favorably acted upon.

PLANE BOMBS SINK GERMAN WARSHIP

After All-Day Attack by Fleet of Seaplanes, Ship Is Sunk by 600-Pound Bomb Alongside

Navy News, Virginia—The former German cruiser Frankfurt is at the bottom of the Atlantic today with the six other former enemy craft disposed of in the recent bombing and target practice off the Virginia Capes as the result of a successful attack by army and navy fliers on Monday, which continued all day before the cruiser was sent down. Surviving 11 direct hits, six with small bombs of 250 to 300 pounds, scored during the first phase of the attack, and five with heavier bombs up to 600 pounds, the cruiser received its death blow from a 600-pounder hurled from one of a squadron of six army Martin planes which proceeded to the attack from Langley Field, Virginia, late in the day.

Although failing to hit the target, the bomb, as observed from one of the naval vessels at the scene, exploded with such terrific force on striking the water, a few feet from the starboard bow, that the Frankfurt was literally lifted up several feet. As the vessel began to settle gradually by the head, the end was hastened by two more 600 pound bombs placed close to the port bow by another army plane. The cruiser disappeared 28 minutes after the fatal blow.

Planes Came 85 Miles

A total of 75 bombs were launched at the Frankfurt by naval and army aircraft, which came 85 miles from Hampton Roads and Langley Field. The navy planes were the first to attack, beginning at 9:12 a.m. and one direct hit was scored by the first division of P-1-L seaplanes to go into action.

This projectile hit aft of the three funnels on the cruiser and damaged the upper works in the immediate vicinity. An army Martin bomber made a direct hit at 11:55 a.m. with a 200-pound bomb, which exploded on the starboard side, between the second and third funnels, tearing a hole in the deck and several shell plates off the hull at the upper deck line.

When the official observers went aboard at the conclusion of the first phase of the operations with the small bombs, they found that besides the two bombs which were seen to explode on board, four others had struck the craft, but failed to explode.

The second phase of the attack, carried out by navy and army Martin

bombers with 520 and 600-pound bombs, furnished the real thrill of the day. The navy Martins opened it at 2:28 p.m., and scored an immediate hit, the explosion tearing a hole in the port side of the deck near the first funnel, but the protective deck was undamaged. Another bomb from the three navy Martins struck near the stern of the ship and passed through the hull, coming out on the waterline, failing to explode. Still another passed through a searchlight platform on the main mast, wrecking the searchlight and landing at the base of the mast, twisting and tearing the deck plating, and tearing away part of the steel plating around the base of the after smoke stack.

End of Cruiser

A fleet of six army Martin bombers arrived from Langley Field and circled about overhead. Four of the six army Martins went into action. The first bombs dropped by these craft were short of, or over the target, but the sixth and seventh, launched by the same plane, struck the target amidships, the 1,200 pounds of bombs exploding with a vivid flash of fire.

Three more bombs were dropped by the army craft without effect, but the twelfth bomb sent down struck near the bow, sending the ship down. Officers on the official observing ship, the Shawmut, were of the opinion that the force of the explosion ripped open the ship's hull for a considerable distance. At any rate she began to settle by the bow immediately afterward.

After the Frankfurt went down, the full observing fleet went to Hampton Roads. They will put to sea again for the final phase of the joint tests, the bombing of the former German dreadnaught Ostfriesland.

NORWAY TO BACK AMUNDSEN TRIP

Explorer Notified of Home Parliament's Appropriation for His Arctic Expedition

SEATTLE Washington—Captain Roald Amundsen has received private notification from Christiania, Norway, that the Norwegian Parliament has voted him an additional 500,000 kroner with which to continue his arctic expedition, delayed last year, when his schooner, the Maud, lost a propeller in the ice off Cape Serdze, Siberia.

NOME, Alaska—The coast guard cutter Bear, which rescued Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud from a precarious position in the ice near Cape Serdze, Siberia, arrived here on Sunday with the news that the Maud had been towed to within 100 miles south of St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, and is proceeding under sail toward Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

HONOR MILITARY SCHOOLS NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thirty-four educational institutions in the United States were named by the War Department yesterday as the "distinguished colleges and honor military schools, respectively, for the year 1921." The recognition gives each college and university the right to one appointment virtually without examination to the regular army each year, while each of the honor schools is permitted to maintain one representative candidate at West Point.

The colleges and universities named are the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Clemson Agriculture College, South Carolina; Colorado Agricultural College, and the Cornell, New York; Georgetown, District of Columbia; Johns Hopkins, Maryland; Norwich, Vermont; Ohio State, California, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin universities; Georgia School of Technology; Oregon Agricultural College; Pennsylvania Military College; Prude University, Indiana; The Citadel, South Carolina; Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical and Polytechnic Institute, and the Virginia Military Institute.

The honor military schools are the Augusta, Virginia, and the Culver, Indiana, Military Institute; New Mexico Military Institute; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Wisconsin; Chautauk School, Minnesota; Staunton Military Academy, Virginia; St. John's School, and the Western Military Academy, Illinois.

FAIRNESS OF SALARY RAISE QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—Questioning the fairness of an increase of from 60 to 72 per cent in the salaries granted by the Cleveland national convention to the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America, the miners of District No. 11, in their sixth biennial convention, adopted a resolution to be submitted to the national convention in Indianapolis this fall, asking for an explanation. The increase for officers, the resolution says, greatly exceeds the increase granted to the mine workers.

The last issue of the Mine Workers' Journal, official publication of the national organization, says that because of the widespread unemployment among coal miners, more than 100 officers of the union will decline to accept pay for their work this July.

This is done, it was announced, "in order that the officers may share the burdens of hardships with the membership of the union." John L. Lewis, as president of the union, received \$664.64 a month. Philip Murray, vice-president, and William Green, secretary, each receive \$583.33.

COLORADO RIVER CONTROL PROJECT

Vast Engineering Scheme to Harness Power and Water Would Rival in Its Magnitude the Digging of Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—One of the most tremendous projects in the history of engineering is under contemplation at the present time in the power, water, and storm control of the Colorado river.

Arnold Kruckman, secretary-treasurer of the League of the Southwest, discussing the subject, stated that, "The construction of the complete series of gigantic works along the course of the river will far surpass in magnitude the digging of the Panama Canal." The latter reference was made to Boulder Cañon where drillers have been at work to ascertain the depth necessary to go to reach bed rock. The report on this drilling states that the deepest the drillers have had to go is 130 feet, which is considered by engineers a reasonably good foundation.

A very comprehensive statement on the "Colorado River Project" was made by J. B. Lippincott, reclamation engineer of Los Angeles, and formerly of the United States Geological Survey.

Colorado Like Nile

He said, "The Colorado River drains an area of 240,000 square miles above where it crosses the international boundary into Mexico and about 85 per cent of the total water crop enters the channel of the stream above the Grand Cañon near the point where it crosses the line from Utah into Arizona. The annual discharge of this river amounts to 17,000,000 acre-feet, or enough water to cover 17,000,000 acres one foot deep each year. The amount of water required for the irrigation of an acre of land varies from 3 to 4 feet in depth annually, so that the regulated flow of this stream is sufficient for the irrigation of some 5,000,000 acres of land. This is the total area irrigable in the drainage basin."

"There are at present under irrigation in the Imperial Valley some 400,000 acres of land and about 30,000 acres of land in the Delta of Mexico. In addition there are well on toward 200,000 acres of land irrigated in the ribbon-like valleys along the California-Arizona line.

"The Colorado River possesses many of the attributes of the Nile and the control of its floodwaters is essential to successful agriculture. Lands irrigated with the muddy waters of the Colorado do not require fertilization as the fertilizing properties of the silt carried in these waters are very beneficial to agriculture.

Vast Reclamation Possible

"The engineers of the United States Reclamation Service have explored the great reservoir site discovered at the lower end of the Grand Cañon near the southern point of the State of Nevada at a place known as 'Boulder Cañon,' and find conditions suitable for the erection of a great dam there."

"A dam 550 feet in elevation above the stream bed at this point will impound between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 acre-feet of water, or an amount sufficient to regulate the flow of the stream so as to prevent most of the flood conditions on the lower river and to furnish an adequate supply of regulated water for the irrigation of all agricultural lands that can feasibly be reached by gravity below this reservoir site both in the United States and Mexico. Soil and topographic surveys indicate that 2,500,000 acres of land can be reclaimed below this reservoir site.

"In connection with the building of this immense reservoir at Boulder Cañon, it will be possible to generate 750,000 horsepower by hydro-electric energy, which can be distributed within the radius of commercial service so as to serve the southern half of California, practically all of Arizona, southern Nevada and Utah. This is comparable with the total hydroelectric development in the State of California to date of 1,000,000 horsepower.

Hydro-Electric Power

"In addition, the engineers of the Southern California Edison Company are now investigating a great reservoir site at a point known as 'Lee's Ferry' at the upper end of the Grand Cañon where a dam 500 feet in height, it is claimed, will impound between 30,000 and 40,000 acre-feet of water, sufficient for the complete regulation of the stream and for the holding over of water from years of abundant supply for years of drought.

"The possibility of the development of hydro-electric power in the Cañon of the Colorado is now being investigated jointly by the Federal Power Bureau and the Southern California Edison Company. Preliminary estimates indicate that exclusively of power possibilities in the Grand Cañon National Park and the Boulder Cañon site, 2,500,000 horsepower more can be developed in the cañon, and that the total hydro-electric power possibilities available from the Colorado River in Northern Arizona are approximately 4,500,000 horsepower.

"Applications are now pending before the Federal Power Bureau on the part of the Southern California Edison Company for the two upper power sites. The irrigation communities along the lower river, in cooperation with the City of Los Angeles and other municipalities, have under consideration the construction of the Boulder Cañon Reservoir site and the development of that enterprise. This Boulder Cañon Reservoir site has been withdrawn under the terms of the Reclamation Act by the Secretary of the Interior, and presumably any construction carried on at this point will be under the jurisdiction of the United States Reclamation Service.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

"At the present time the canals that are serving water for the Imperial Valley, because of certain topographic features, have to pass through Mexico and return to the Imperial Valley. Under contracts and acts of the Mexican Legislature, 50 per cent of this water must be delivered to lands in Mexico. The low water flow of the river is now all being diverted in the lower reaches of the stream so that the extension of irrigation is dependent on the flood regulation of the river.

"With the proper regulation of the river, as contemplated, there will be sufficient supply for the service of all lands both above the Grand Cañon and below it, including lands in Mexico, and therefore the building of these great reservoirs will remove the danger of conflict over water rights between the respective states, and Mexico."

Closing his statements, Mr. Lippincott remarked: "The economic benefits resulting from the carrying out of this enterprise are so enormous as to challenge adequate comprehension."

CABINET MEMBERS TO VISIT HAWAII

Governor Sees Opportunity to Impress Government With the Importance of New Projects

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Matters of considerable importance to the future welfare of the Territory of Hawaii will be investigated by the Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, when he comes here this summer in company with Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, in the opinion of Gov. Charles J. McCarthy.

The various angles of the rehabilitation project, the proposed sale of leases of sugar lands, the betterment and expansion of the Hawaii National Park, and a general survey of educational conditions in the Territory, will be the principal work of the Secretary of the Interior while here, the Governor predicts.

"In the event that the rehabilitation bill, now before Congress, becomes law," he said, "I believe that the first thing Mr. Fall will want to investigate is the nature of the land on Molokai, upon which the first experiment in the working out of this scheme will be made. He will naturally want to get first-hand information regarding the class of land in question; the natural surroundings and the conditions under which the pioneers in this movement will labor. This first-hand information will be valuable to him as a guidance when other lands in the territory are to be opened up for similar purposes."

"The national parks of the United States are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. A small sum of money has been appropriated by Congress for the initial work on the Hawaii National Park. I believe that when Mr. Fall views the grandeur of Kilauea volcano he will realize that additional money will be needed to make this one of the greatest if not the greatest national park in America."

"The educational system of the Territory is also under Mr. Fall's jurisdiction and as the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference will probably have completed its work before the secretary arrives, he will be interested in the results of this convention as well as in taking advantage of the opportunity to get first-hand information on educational conditions here."

REALTY DEALERS URGE LOWER TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Appeals to Congress for various measures to relieve the housing shortage, revision of the revenue laws, repealing the excess profits tax, elimination of surtaxes, or a reduction so that the minimum assessment will not exceed 30 per cent; elimination of the capital stock tax, transportation and communication and war excise taxes, were made in resolutions passed by the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Irving B. Hiett of Toledo, Ohio, was elected president of the association and the following regional vice-presidents were named: J. W. Work, Evansville, Illinois; James M. Francis, St. Louis, Missouri; Robert Jemison Jr., Birmingham, Alabama; John T. Sloan, New Haven, Connecticut; Ira High, Boise City, Idaho; George C. Keller, Flint, Michigan; Robert D. Clow Jr., Camden, New Jersey; A. Dean Parker, Toronto, Ontario; Albert Kern, San Francisco.

NEGRO LEADER RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marcus Garvey, leader of that movement among the Negro race which aims to establish a republic for them in Africa, has returned to this city after an absence of five months and is addressing meetings held under the auspices of his organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He has been traveling in Central America, the West Indies and Cuba.

ANCHORAGE PROJECT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A special city committee has asked for reconsideration of the project to dredge a deep-water anchorage here, disapproved by the United States Board of Engineers. The dredging, it is estimated, would cost \$3,000,000. The committee contends that with the resumption of activity in maritime trade the deep-water anchorage will be necessary.

LOWER MOTOR CAR DUTY AID TO TRADE

New Tariff Reduction of 15 Per Cent Providing for Reciprocal Action With Nations Abroad Will Help Exports, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—J. Walter Drake, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the New York Automobile Chamber of Commerce, believes that the lower automobile duty in the new tariff bill will aid American foreign trade.

The American manufacturers applied for a uniform duty of 30 per cent on imported automobiles, as against the prevailing rate of 45 per cent. The 25 per cent in the bill would be the equivalent of about 30 per cent, if the dutiable basis in the Underwood act were employed.

"A most commendable feature," says Mr. Drake, "is the provision making the reduced rate applicable to motor products from such countries only as similarly favor American exporters. British and French cars will be dutiable at 25 per cent in the event only that American motor vehicles are subject to an identical duty when exported to either of those two countries. If the rate is maintained as now at 33 1/3 or 45 per cent, respectively, then British or French cars could be assessed as high as 50 per cent when imported."

"The European manufacturers expressed some time ago their desire for a uniform automobile duty in the principal manufacturing countries. With the above tariff provision, the attainment of that object is possible. Aid to Reciprocity

"Immediately after the armistice, arrangements were made between certain countries which worked to the disadvantage of the American exporter of automotive products. Continuation of such practices may be expected to cease as President Harding, under the Fordney tariff, will be authorized to assess additional duties on products of any kind from countries discriminating against American trade."

"The advantages according to both countries are fully realized in the commercial treaty existing between Cuba and the United States. The benefit to commerce is the direct result of the mutual tariff concessions on commodities moving between the two countries. The number of reciprocity treaties, with their accompanying benefits, may be expected to increase, as President Harding

"THIRD PARTY" TO LABOR DISCUSSIONS

Proved Efficacy of War-Time Intervention of the British Government Justifies Same Course in After-War Crises

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Attention of readers of The Christian Science Monitor has frequently been directed to the various methods and machinery evolved by the government for the settling of trade disputes, machinery that proved itself of inestimable value in keeping the wheels of industry moving through anxious and strenuous times. It will be remembered that these were framed on the Whitley Plan, on recommendations as to certain guiding policies, embodying sufficient elasticity to meet the varied needs and peculiarities of the numerous industrial activities.

Perhaps the most regrettable feature of the present industrial situation is the unwillingness on one side or the other to utilize the machinery of government, to allow the Industrial Councils to function as they were intended to function—indeed, as they did function with such extraordinary facility and grace during times of stress. So that in appealing to employers and their workpeople to abandon their aggressive attitudes and to regulation the aid of the machinery created specifically for the purpose of promoting peace, they are not being asked to try some "new-fangled" and untried method, but to maintain in operation a procedure with a record behind it far in advance of anything that has gone before—or has followed since.

Government's Responsibility

If one were merely desirous of apportioning blame for the mistakes which have been made, a little could be saddled on the shoulders of the three parties concerned, the government departments, the employers, and the workmen. In naming the government first in the order of importance, it is because there is a strong disposition for departmental heads to allow matters to drift too far into the rapid before action is taken. A splendid instance of what is meant was provided by the case of the engineers, who were served with notices in June that reductions in wages would take effect before the end of the month.

Part II of the Industrial Council Act empowers the Minister of Labor to appoint a Court of Inquiry to investigate the merits of a dispute and to report to Parliament. Relying to the Amalgamated Engineering Union's request for such an inquiry, the Minister replied that "the negotiations between the two parties do not seem to have reached the finalities of the situation, and therefore it is desirable that there should be further meeting between the federations (employers) and the unions."

Unwilling to Intervene

In plain language, the Ministry has expressed its unwillingness to intervene, presumably in pursuance of its declared policy of applying the machinery of the court only when the dispute is likely to affect public interests. But every strike, sooner or later, hits the noncombatant public, and "governmental interference" cannot reach out to the participants too early in the day; for the success of the industrial courts machinery during the war was due primarily to the fact that an independent chairman in the person of a representative from one of the government departments took charge of the proceedings, and when one point of view or suggestion had been hammered out without agreement, immediately directed discussion into another avenue, with adjournment for each side to discuss among themselves at opportune moments.

The difficulty which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, with a fairly wide experience of conferences between employers and their workmen, found, was too much insistence on a settled policy, a policy determined, of course, on the negotiations of the day commenced, and a fear to express opinions on a new point, covering fresh ground, until the views of colleagues were known. This is just the moment when an independent and impartial chairman can score most effectively by ordering an adjournment for half an hour.

Many Points of Accord

There are revealed so many points of agreement in the proceedings between the engineering and the National Employers Federations on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, the National Union of Foundry Workers and the Federation of General Workers on the other, that there appears endless scope for a chairman of tact, patience and experience in wage movements, to find means of avoiding open rupture.

This belief is considerably strengthened by the knowledge that the Federation of General Workers, representing the semi-skilled and unskilled, the Engineering and Shipbuilding Fed-

eration, representing all the skilled trades apart from the engineers and the foundry workers, have already agreed to—in fact, are now working under—part of the reductions demanded. Engineers, also in shipbuilding and ship repairing centers, are working under the reduction to which the union objects.

One is safe in assuming that, as far as the £2. reduction is concerned, there has been more or less agreement; at all events the Amalgamated Engineering Union executive has been sufficiently alive to the futility of fighting to the length of calling a strike, against a proposal accepted by every other skilled trade engaged in engineering as well as by a considerable proportion of its own members who are engaged on ship work. The proposal was that 3s. a week should come off in June and 7s. per cent to piece workers, with a similar reduction in July.

Demand for Reductions

There remains the demand for a reduction in wages of 12½ per cent to time workers, and 7½ per cent to piece workers, to which the employers propose to give effect in September. On the merits of the 12½ per cent reduction the argument is entirely on the side of the employers; the advance was granted in the way of a bonus on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Ministry of Munitions, and was generally regarded by competent critics as the greatest blunder committed by the department in connection with wages.

In consequence of a position created by the war, the more highly skilled engineers, toolmakers, gaugemakers and others on delicate and intricate work, where payment by results was found impracticable, found themselves receiving less wages than their colleagues in the productive shops on mass production, or even mere operators of machines. In a word, because of his skill, because he had "won through" into the higher branches of the craft, because in the intensive selective process which the exigencies of war demanded he had been selected by the shop management as being capable of better work, he was penalized financially to an appreciable degree.

The 12½ per cent increase was originally intended to meet this extraordinary condition; how it was eventually extended to all time workers, irrespective of degree of skill, is painful history. The condition for which the bonus was created no longer obtains; that the engineers have enjoyed it for two and one-half years after the drums of war had ceased should be matter for congratulation and thanksgiving, and not for further argument and dispute.

SYDNEY PLANS TO HAVE NEW BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Plans and specifications are being prepared for the magnificent bridge which will link the North Shore with Sydney. Tenders may be called in October by the New South Wales Government and world competition will be invited. This bridge will provide for four lines of railway, a main roadway to accommodate four lines of vehicular traffic, a separate motor roadway, and a footway which will enable 36,000 people to walk over the bridge hourly.

The next session of the state Parliament will be asked to pass a special enabling bill. Under this bill the city of Sydney and the municipalities on the northern side of the harbor will defray one-third of the cost of the bridge by means of a land tax of one-halfpenny in the pound on the unimproved capital value. The railway commissioners will meet the other two-thirds of the expenditure.

If the estimates of revenue are borne out, there should be a substantial surplus on the bridge at the end of the first year. In any case the bridge will be free of toll to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

The Harbor Trust Commissioners state that the main piers supporting the cantilevers will be founded on solid sandstone 20 feet below water. The piers will be 1,600 feet apart center to center. The "anchor" piers will be 500 feet distant from the main piers. The "harbor" arms of the cantilevers will each extend 500 feet from the shore and the center portion of 600 feet will be bridged by means of what is known as a suspended span—a large structure "in itself." This span will be built ashore, towed out to the center of the harbor, hoisted 170 feet above water level, and secured to the ends of the cantilever arms with suitable eyebars and pin connections.

CAPE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The foundation stone of the new Cape Technical Institute was recently laid by the Governor-General. In two years' time the institute will be in possession of a magnificent building equipped with libraries, laboratories, workshops and lecture rooms, where hundreds of students from all parts of the Province—girls as well as young men—will be able to fit themselves out adequately for the careers they intend to follow.

NEW LEGISLATION FOR SWISS PEOPLE

Biggest Task Lies in Field of Administration, Where Federal Court Will Be Opened

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—No special party color attaches to the central government of this country, the Federal Council. Traditionally the seven Federal Councilors are selected by Parliament from among all bourgeois parties according to their strength in numbers. If the Socialists are still excluded from representation in the "Cabinet," it is because of the extremist attitude they have been showing for the last few years, i.e., ever since the advent of Bolshevism in Russia proper. In November, 1918, they attempted to bring about a revolutionary rising by means of a very serious general strike. If Swiss Socialists were as moderate as the majority of their party fellows in England, Germany, Holland, and Sweden, they would doubtless have a federal council of their own by now.

The fact that the government, as such, is no party government, but simply a bourgeois one, does not, of course, prevent its single members from keeping up their individual relations with their former parties, and it is customary for the annual meetings of the various bourgeois parties to be honored by big political speeches from their respective representatives in the Federal Council.

The main feature of the recent federal meeting of the Liberal-Democrats—the most numerous and influential of our political parties, was the speech of Mr. Haeberlin, the Federal Councilor, and chief of the Department of Justice and Police. He complied with a request of the party committee in giving a survey of the legislative labors of his department. These labors had come to an almost complete standstill during the war, when the general interest of public opinion centered upon the preservation of Swiss political neutrality on the one hand, and upon the dreadfully complicated economic and food problems, created by the war, on the other. The orator of the day stated with considerable satisfaction that the time had arrived at last for the nation and Legislature to be interested in other than material questions again. He sketched his legislative platform in an exemplary and luminous speech, which did not honor himself merely, but also his political audience, who cheered him enthusiastically for his highly impartial and unbiased non-political expostions.

Technical Difficulties

If many parts of Swiss law are still out of date, it is not only because of the stagnation caused by the war and the sham peace, but on account of the technical difficulties obtaining, especially in Switzerland with her 23 cantonal governments. Every fresh measure gives rise to a public discussion as to whether the Confederation or the cantons are to settle the matter; and in case the decision is in favor of the central government, an alteration of or addition to the federal Constitution becomes necessary to bring the solution of the problem within the competence of the Confederacy. It is only after this that the Legislature may deal with it.

Mr. Haeberlin's platform should be carried into effect, Switzerland will, within a very few years, have reason to be proud of truly up-to-date legislation, particularly in the field of penal reform. The Councilor reminded his audience that the Constitution provided, as early as 1898, for the federal settlement of penal law. (Civil law has been federal ever since 1912.) Nevertheless, it is only now that the study of Professor Zürcher's draft of a national penal code has been begun by an expert commission of the National Council (Chamber of Deputies). According to Mr. Haeberlin, the said draft is based on entirely modern ideas and conceptions, such as rendering incorrigible major criminals harmless by long terms of confinement, conditional sentences for lawbreakers acting from distress or intoxication, and so forth, systematic pedagogics for neglected juveniles, the rewarding of the repentant by remission and rehabilitation; above all, he said, "the matter of fact of the crime is never to be considered by itself only, by routine, by a penal tariff, as it were, but always by the relation of the offender's person with his surroundings and other influences."

The Penal Bill

Another penal bill, it is to be hoped, will have become law before Professor Fürcher's draft is dealt with in public by Parliament. Reference is to the pending revision of the military penal

law along modern lines. The Senate (Ständerat) has already begun discussing the bill in question and will probably adopt it. The orator laid great stress on the duty of the bourgeois parties to modernize immediately the present code, which is antiquated. When, about five months ago, the people's referendum declined to abolish the present military legal procedure, this decision was largely the outcome of an assertion of the bourgeois parties to the effect that the over-severe sentences occurring frequently could not be laid at the door of the judges' doors, but were the fault of an out-of-date military penal code, and that the Legislature had better alter the latter. Mr. Haeberlin's chief demands in regard to this reform are a clear distinction between hard, iron, martial law and the stage of mere training; abolition of unreasonable minima of punishment; safeguarding of regular possibilities of appeal.

There is one more law of a penal character the government desires to be decided upon by Parliament before the reformed general penal code. It is a law claimed by a petition of the Conservative party, with a view to punishing every attempt at preaching revolution more or less severely, particularly if made by foreigners residing in this country. Parliamentary discussion of this interesting and important matter has recently begun.

As for the federal civil code, which has now been in force for nine and one-half years, Mr. Haeberlin mentioned that it omitted to regulate the legal status of limited liability societies, joint stock and cooperative. Bills making good this omission have now been prepared by the Department of Justice and Police. "Without wishing to handicap economic life by too many details," Mr. Haeberlin has had regard to certain growing demands in respect of measures of control, such as greater publicity on the part of joint stock companies or increased responsibility of the organs of super-

Administrative Field

Perhaps the biggest task in store for legislation is in the field of administration. Switzerland is to obtain a federal court of administration at last, to enable the citizen to appeal against what he considers illegal decisions of federal authorities, more especially with regard to fiscal matters. In the bill to this effect, which is in course of preparation, the existing Federal Court of Appeals is to be intrusted with the functions of a court of administration, as well as court of discipline for grave cases in which punishments may mean a great menace to the offenders' existence or sense of honor.

As has been mentioned in these columns the national plebiscite consented to the addition to the Constitution of an article conferring the regulation of the motor-car traffic by the confederation. In the law which is being drafted at present, according to the Federal Councilor, the present right of the cantonal authorities to suspend motoring during certain Sunday afternoon hours will be respected. The chief stress is to be laid on preventing transit roads from being entirely closed by prohibitive measures. Severe punishments will await chauffeurs deserving responsibility. The question, too, of making the motor-car owners contribute to the expense of keeping up big transit roads is to be settled in the forthcoming bill.

Mr. Haeberlin wound up his speech by some remarks on the Swiss foreign police. The owners of hotels and boarding houses, as well as visitors to this country, have long been clamoring for the speedy and total abolition of that unpopular institution necessitated by the exigencies of the war. The orator thought the danger of too many foreigners settling down in Switzerland, and of too many undesirable flooding her, to be still too great for a total elimination of the foreign police to be advisable at present. However, American and other tourists will be interested in learning that considerable simplifications and facilitations of existing formalities are about to be introduced, and that the necessity for obtaining passport visa may soon cease, when all that will be required at the frontier will be to show the passports. After that the functions of the federal foreign police will be restricted to preventing the cantonal authorities from granting to too many strangers the right of settling down in this country.

LEBANON WEAVING INDUSTRIES
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The government has decided to make a grant of 1,000,000 francs to be expended in aiding the weaving industries of the Lebanon, according to Robert de Caix, a recent visitor to Bekfaya.

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INVESTIGATIONS OF RHODESIAN GRASSES

A Few Promising Specimens Have Appeared Among the Native-Varieties and the Prospects Are Considered Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia.—In reply to a request from the Rhodesian Resources Committee, F. Eyles has submitted an interim report on the grasses of Rhodesia, with suggestions as to the best treatment and use of these for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Baskets, brushes, mats, brooms, oils, perfumes, alcohol and paper may be made from local grasses. These are true grasses, and they have the advantage that good crops of them can be raised on poor, granite sand soil, and that they will give a crop in seasons when other crops fail for lack of rain. There are millions of acres of cheap land on which a profitable crop of mealeas cannot be raised, whereon crops of sweet-corn and rapoeko could be grown with success provided a local market existed.

Dr. Juritz in the Union, is carrying on research work in connection with the demand for paper. The best South African papermaking grasses seem to be Cymbopogon validus, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Andropogon hirtus, and Arundo donax (Spanish Reed). All of these are said to yield pulp of exceedingly high quality, comparable with the well-known Esparto grass. Spanish Reed is not native to Rhodesia, but must not be overlooked, owing to its luxuriant growth and enormous yield per acre.

It is highly necessary that a botanical survey of Rhodesia be made, and in the meantime, Mr. Eyles suggests that a few men in each district might make and record observations relative to the grass flora of their respective neighborhoods, chiefly of the common and dominant ones, their places of growth and dates of flowering, which would prove most valuable data for the work in hand.

rains are over, their substitution (if possible) for the ordinary veld grasses would at once solve the problem.

Artificial Pastures

The question of laying down artificial pastures for grazing and meadows for hay may yet become a practical question in Rhodesia, according to Mr. Eyles. The Penhalonga grass, when tried in red soil on the Salisbury Experimental Station, gave splendid results and even more is expected of it in river bottom land. A Lomagundi grass, it is said, cuts at the rate of seven tons to the acre. There is also a native grass, closely allied to molasses grass, found in full leaf in midwinter, June, very palatable to cattle, of leafy habit and nearly four feet tall.

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All the Irish witnesses, northern and southern, were unanimous in protesting against the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, which they said would diminish the production of home-bred animals so seriously that many Irish farmers would cease to pursue that branch of agriculture. The result would be that in times of emergency, such as in the war, England's meat supply would be wholly inadequate, for her nearest market would be nearly 2,000 miles away, and, at best, would be a very uncertain one.

The system prevailing among farmers, particularly small ones, of raising store cattle to be finished off on grass farms in Great Britain was, it was said, of mutual benefit to both countries.

Several witnesses expressed their belief that the opening of the British ports to foreign cattle, would not reduce the price of beef, but in fact increase it, because it would tend to diminish home production, and eventually place England at the mercy of meat "trusts" abroad, which would soon take over control in the absence of home competition. Foreign imports would also lower the price of home stores and would therefore make the raising of stores in Ireland an unprofitable business, such as it was fast becoming before the embargo was imposed. The superiority of the Irish animals over the Canadian was made a point of by many of the experts testifying before the commission.

The embargo placed last January by the English Department of Agriculture upon imports of live cattle from Ireland, has just been further relaxed, and the promise has been made that it will be lifted by easy stages. For this concession very little gratitude is expressed, for the simple reason that the Irish, Department, the farmers, and the general public, hold the view that there never should have been a general embargo upon Irish cattle. They also openly express the opinion that such action was taken with the object of ruining the Irish trade, and that the closing down and destruction of the Irish creameries in pursuance of the same policy. Therefore, in view of the constant recurrence of such acts, the Irish farmers are now taking active measures to open up trade with other countries.

IRELAND AFFECTED BY EMBARGO REMOVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Some interesting statistics were given by the secretary and other officials of the Irish Department of Agriculture when examined recently before the Royal Commission on the importation of store cattle. It was shown that Ireland, with only 10 per cent of the population of the British Isles, provides 43 per cent of the cattle, and three-fourths of that is consumed in England and Scotland. Last year the value of live stock sent reached almost £42,500,000, while the meat exported was valued at £20,000,000, butter, poultry and eggs amounting to £25,500,000. From Ulster alone 200,000 store cattle are exported annually to Great Britain.

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The embargo placed last

RETURN OF SPANISH MINISTER TO FAVOR

Mr. de la Cierva, Whose Tariff Stand Brought Him Railwaymen's Opposition Short Time Ago, Again Political Hero

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—John de la Cierva is Minister of Public Works and author of the great scheme for national reconstruction on the most thorough lines that was recently placed before the Cortes. This scheme he determines he will push through and put into operation, despite the fact that nobody can give a definite answer to the question as to where the money is to come from, though Mr. de la Cierva says the money question is all right.

Mr. de la Cierva continues to excite the people with his wonderful displays of activity. Nothing like it has ever been seen in the peninsula before. He is going about the conquest of Spain in his own way. Some of the older politicians have been heard to murmur that he is making them tired; they had hoped and believed that after the elections and after the change of government which brought Mr. de la Cierva to power he would have found himself tired, and would not have sought any repetition of that wonderful preselection campaign when he stumped the country as it had never been stumped before. They thought that he would rest. But despite the fact that when at the Ministry of Public Works—which in these days is crowded with deputations and individuals pressing their respective cases upon him—he is engaged continually at the utmost intensity of his activity, he seems to find time for various adventures in campaigning.

Imagination Aroused

His methods are so different from those of other politicians, he is such a political curiosith in the peninsula, that he has certainly captured the imagination of the people. They, though at first regarding his national reconstruction scheme as being just like all the others that had gone before it—a pretty adventure in theory and never destined to go beyond—have begun to think that this man, so different from the others, may veritably have come forward for the salvation of Spain, and that he will go through with it. This belief is increasing not merely in the less sophisticated circles but in the others. Politicians very much opposed to Mr. de la Cierva, who were inclined to ridicule his scheme at first, or anyhow to smile upon it benevolently as being part of the great political game of unrealities which they all practice, so assiduously, are now experiencing uneasiness as to whether their original view was correct. It is true they would like Spain to be reconstructed, but they would rather they had done it themselves.

As to the multitude, something is happening which, with hesitation in the employment of the much-abused term, seems to some minds to favor of the miraculous. Mr. de la Cierva is coming to be the hero of the working classes; they are wild in their enthusiasm about him! At this moment he is with the proletariat the most popular figure in Spain. To think what this means the casual student of Spanish political history should throw his mind back to the unhappy days of 1907, and the sad things that happened at Barcelona then. Mr. de la Cierva being the henchman of Maura and one who got more than half the blame by the people. The Murcia lawyer was then certainly the most hated man in Spain. During succeeding years he held himself much in the background, while the old feeling smoldered against him, but when in the middle of the war he formed part of the coalition government he roused angry memories again by the highly energetic measures he adopted against the recalcitrant Post Office staff.

Favorable View Taken

But views upon this latter affair by the former critics are at all events modified now; the action is spoken of as having been necessary, and as a display of thoroughness and determination, an example of promptitude in settlement which occurs most infrequently in Spain, and the like of which have their advantages at times. People are now seeing qualities in the manner of Mr. de la Cierva where before they only saw what they regarded as reprehensible. He is a new kind of man in Spain, a man who gets things done, chiefly because he does them himself and has abolished the Spanish "mafias" from his ministry.

Yet the reversal of the popular attitude toward this man is still not wholly explained, and it is that very fact of the strangeness, the difference of the man, his audacity, and his quite unnatural energy that have touched the imagination. This done, the rest is often easy in Spain, if the subject knows how to exercise his advantage. Initial resistance once overcome, there is no people in the world that so quickly ascends to ecstasy of enthusiasm that often enough are not based upon any sort of reason. They are always longing to make a great hero of someone, and they will acclaim one with delight and hold festival in his honor for several days on end without having the least idea why they are doing so, and what it is all about.

Element of Hero-Worship

This tendency has to be considered in reflecting upon the success that Mr. de la Cierva is achieving, and especially it must be remarked that the country, like most other countries, needs a "political" hero at its service, and it has not had one for a long time past, none that has aroused its

enthusiasm. But it must be said also that the Minister of Public Works is gaining the people by talking to them, explaining and convincing them of his desire and intention to make vast changes. With others it has been fully understood that it was matter of words and words only; a "discourse" in the Congress or outside was a great success or otherwise, and that was the achievement and the end. With the new Minister it is different.

There could be no more amazing example of the change that has taken place in the public attitude than one which has just been adduced at Valladolid. To the outside world this ancient city stands chiefly as the old Spanish university seat and a capital of much history. It is all that, but in Spain it is nowadays more important as the constructive and other headquarters of the Northern Railway Company, and as such a very great railway center where the railwaymen hatch all the problems of the railway workers and from which they direct them. Valladolid is therefore in a certain sense one of the most sensitive and significant spots in Labor Spain, and it is highly intelligent.

Campaign of Autumn

Now only last autumn, when Mr. de la Cierva was running all over Spain in his great campaign against the then existing government, and especially its proposals in the matter of favoring the railway companies with new tariffs, it was his intention to go to speak at Valladolid, and arrangements were made accordingly. The railwaymen, however, gave it very clearly to be understood that they would not have him there. Intimation was issued that if he made any attempt to clog the railway service would be stopped and he would be forced to travel by other means, while if, in spite of this, he still persisted he must expect difficulties on his arrival. Ultimately the arrangement was canceled. The main point of the objection of the railwaymen on this occasion was that Mr. de la Cierva in opposing himself to the further grants to the railway companies was making "impossible" as they had been informed—for the companies to pay them better wages. That was the clear argument.

And now those railwaymen at Valladolid have been receiving Mr. de la Cierva as if he had just discovered another new world from which they were all to heap the utmost material benefit. Wild has been the enthusiasm with which he has been received at Valladolid.

Having exhausted its

cheering the populace began again as soon as it had gathered sufficient voice and energy. Yet his general attitude to the railway companies is not changed. The old ideas of the late government are, of course, scraped, and the Minister insists that the companies must do more for themselves before the efforts of their well-wishers can be of any avail. But he is coming to the rescue of the system in a sense by his reconstruction schemes. And many persons of authority in Valladolid have been to the capital in recent times to interview the Minister of Public Works.

Present Post Preferred

In a public speech at Valladolid, Mr. de la Cierva said he had, at the formation of the present government, asked for the Ministry of Public Works, instead of another they had sought to present him with, so that he could fulfill his promise made to the public. He had immediately put himself in contact with the railway companies and negotiated with them. The Spanish people had to convince themselves of the poverty of their means of transportation. Then in detail and with impressive figures he set forth the national necessities and his proposals for meeting them. He said he had been accused of preparing an increase in the railway tariff after all by means of his bill, but that was not true; what was done was to empower the state to lower tariffs when the yield from agricultural products was estimated.

On the day following his bill being made law the state could acquire all the shares of the companies and be completely master of them. To set the big systems into perfect working order would need 3,000,000,000 pesetas, and even that would not be enough, for 15,000 kilometers of new lines were needed. As to the highways, 400,000,000 pesetas were needed for their repair, which could be delayed. The old system of attention to them in their period of 15 years resulted in their destruction. The communication of Europe with Morocco must be made through Spain, and before that came to be done Spain must perform that fundamental work they were now discussing. People asked him where the money was to come from, and the labor also, but those who asked such questions did not seem to be surprised that so many foreign banks held the money of Spain, nor did they take into account that money spent in this way must produce new wealth.

INDIANS LEAVE WORK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Non-cooperation agitation has, it is to be hoped, achieved one of its last and certainly most deplorable successes in the exodus in their thousands of the Indians engaged in the Sylhet gardens. Assam agitators have been conducting an extensive propaganda among them for some time, asserting that the day of the British Raj was over, and that they must obey Mr. Ghandi's orders and leave the estates. There had been wage disputes but this was not the cause of the exodus. The Indians are not badly treated; they are given their rations, and have other concessions which represent assets of some value. It is likely that they would abandon their wages agitation and their property except for political motives? The result has been that they have suffered for their leaders' successes. Thousands have been stranded at the railway center of Chandpur.

WAR AGAINST THE SOVIETS PLANNED

General Semenoff From Refuge in Port Arthur Determined to Attack With Large Forces

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—Ataman Semenoff is to renew his fight against the Bolsheviks after seven months of inactivity spent as a political refugee on the Japanese soil of Port Arthur.

From the pledges of support that he has received, General Semenoff estimates that he will be able to command a potential force of 136,000 men, and that against him will be opposed a Soviet force of 55,000, unless reinforcements are sent to the Chita Government from Moscow, a task which the disintegration of the Russian railways in the last four years renders difficult.

The provisional government which he has outlined provides for the executive power being vested in himself, with a cabinet responsible to the People's Assembly, which is to be elected by popular vote. Until order is restored in Siberia, General Semenoff will have practically supreme power, after which the form of government is to be determined by a majority vote.

Decorated by Tzar

General Semenoff was a captain in the Russian Army when the world war broke out, and was wounded in the service of the Tsar on the eastern front. Following this he was decorated by the Emperor with all of the many decorations at the Tzar's command. When the first Bolshevik rising occurred in July, 1917, he obtained a commission from Mr. Kerensky to organize units in Siberia to prevent a second Bolshevik outbreak. Starting for the Trans-Baikal, he raised about 60,000 rubles in Irkutsk, going on to Chita and Harbin to recruit his forces, reaching there in September, 1917, just at the time when the second Bolshevik rising brought about the fall of the provisional Kerensky Government in Petrograd.

Not daunted by the fall of his leader, General Semenoff went on to Manchuria Station in southern Siberia, establishing his headquarters there with 12 officers who had fled before the Bolsheviks. Cossacks, Burians, Mongols and a few Chinese returning to their homes in Trans-Baikal from the refusal of Italy to arrive at any friendly understanding, should have found or made elsewhere a port capable of taking the place of Flume, or should have provided for her own commerce by enlarging the wharves to the east of the present port, and thus caused the whole organization of the latter to crumble from inaction.

In either case, Italian initiative, capital, and labor would have been wholly excluded from trade with the hinterland belonging to Croatia, Serbia and Hungary, for the truth is that the wharves of Flume only serve the adjacent regions of Serbia and Croatia, and by way of Croatia, Austria and Czechoslovakia depend upon Trieste. Therefore, to erect a barrier between Flume and Jugo-Slavia would be to condemn the city and the port of Flume to inaction.

The agreement completes the clauses referring to Flume in the Treaty of Rapallo, and forms between the peoples of the hinterland a bond obliging them to work for the common weal, the prosperity of the trade of Flume and the prestige of the port.

NEW FACULTY FOR UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Court of Glasgow has given its approval to the proposed institution of a new faculty—that of engineering—at the university. The expansion of the faculty of natural science, the principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, pointed out, had made this new departure a desirable thing. At the present time the faculty of natural science had to deal with applied science, especially in engineering, which included mining and naval architecture.

KING GEORGE HONORED IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKET, Syria.—On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of the King of England, Commandant Touzoude, Mr. Henriet, Deputy Consul, and Lieutenant Jacquet, ordnance officer to General Gouraud, called upon the British Consul-General at the consulate, on General Gouraud's behalf, to present their felicitations to Mr. Satow. Later the consul-general, and Mrs. Satow held a reception for the British colony.

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EDUCATIONAL CRISIS ARISING IN AUSTRIA

Financial Hardships of Vienna Professors Cause Many of Them to Desert Austrian Capital for Foreign Centers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—At the corner of the Ringstrasse and the Karntnerstrasse, just opposite the Opera House, a swarthy Nubian, in a red fez, sits shining shoes, watched by a constant group of curious idlers. His lowest charge is 50 crowns, and his customers invariably add a tip ranging from 10 to even 50 crowns. His business is flourishing and it may safely be said that he earns easily 1000 crowns in an hour.

In another part of Vienna, is the University-platz, a small, almost deserted square, two sides of which are occupied by the venerable buildings of the old university. The lofty, spacious apartments are now mainly occupied by the Austrian Academy of Science, a group which stands high among the learned societies of Europe, and whose roll of membership includes some of the most illustrious scientists in the world.

To become an ordinary member of this society is the ambition of every Austrian natural scientist, and he usually works many years before he obtains this distinction.

According to the terms of the agreement which is binding for 12 years, Flume is to be governed by an Italo-Jugoslav-Slavian commission, consisting of two members for each state, Jug-Slavia, Flume, and Italy shall enjoy the free use of the port for the exportation and importation of their respective merchandise, much in the same manner as Czechoslovakia, at the present time, avails herself of the advantages of the Port of Trieste. The treaty was signed on Italy's behalf by Commander Ferdinand Quartermaster.

The signing of the agreement was a matter of paramount importance to Flume, as it assured to that city the maritime development and the commercial future that might have been seriously compromised by any other solution.

In the commission now appointed the Italian element has the preponderance, there being two votes for the Kingdom of Italy and two

Fluman votes; that is to say, four

Fluman votes, as against two Jug-Slav votes.

By this agreement the error has been avoided of dividing in an arbitrary manner the organic unity of the port which would have been irretrievably destroyed if the Free State of Flume had been able to include within its boundaries the Delta and Porto Baros, or if it had been obliged to regard them as excluded from its trading operations.

Further, two other great dangers

have been avoided; namely, that Jug-Slavia, rendered hostile forever by the refusal of Italy to arrive at any friendly understanding, should have found or made elsewhere a port capable of taking the place of Flume, or should have provided for her own commerce by enlarging the wharves to the east of the present port, and thus caused the whole organization of the latter to crumble from inaction.

In either case, Italian initiative,

capital, and labor would have been wholly excluded from trade with the hinterland belonging to Croatia, Serbia and Hungary, for the truth is that the wharves of Flume only serve the adjacent regions of Serbia and Croatia, and by way of Croatia, Austria and Czechoslovakia depend upon Trieste. Therefore, to erect a barrier between Flume and Jugo-Slavia would be to condemn the city and the port of Flume to inaction.

It is certainly more lucrative to

shine shoes on the Ringstrasse than to preside over sittings of learned natural scientists in the marble halls of an ancient university.

When the Vienna University pro-

fessors are in such an impetuous

position, one can imagine how they

have welcomed one of the latest mea-

asures of the American relief adminis-

tration in organizing a daily dinner for professors. The start for this professors' table came from a donation of \$5000 from the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund. Professor Pirquet undertook the organization of this dinner, which is served in a basement room in the Arkaden Cafe, immediately opposite the university.

The rector of the university and

professor of Austrian and general his-

tory, Dr. Alfonso Dopsch, has been

called to Heidelberg; the professor of

historical art and president of the His-

torical Art Seminary, Dr. Josef Strzyz-

owsky, to Dorpat, and the professor of

German language and literature and

president of the Seminary of German

Philosophy, Dr. Walter Brecht, to an-

other German university. Dr. Wil-

helm Schleit, professor of chemistry,

will go to Munich, as will the profes-

sor of comparative philosophy and

president of the Oriental Institute, Dr.

Paul Kretschmer. Gratz University is

trying to secure the professor of

classical philology, Dr. Karl Kras. The

professor of theoretical physics, Dr.

Hans Thirring, is going to Muenster,

and the professor of chemistry, Dr.

Hans Fisher, to Bavaria.

The Ministry of Education is doing

its best to restrain this unfortunate

migration of eminent Austrian pro-

SHANTUNG POSITION APPEARS IMPROVED

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chinese Chief Justice, Believes That Present Japanese Attitude Is Somewhat More Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—As recently called to The Christian Science Monitor, political developments in Tokyo and certain modifications in Japanese policy are being taken as foreshadowing a general improvement in the relations which have hitherto existed between China and Japan regarding the Shantung question.

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, expressed the opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the reported intention to withdraw Japanese troops stationed on the Shantung Railway was a distinct step forward and a most hopeful sign. Lengthy and secret discussions had, he said, been recently carried on in Tokyo at which a reduction of forces on the Shantung Railway, it is stated, was agreed to.

Dr. Wang, who is now in Europe, has come to London for the express purpose of serving on the amendment committee of the League of Nations. He has taken a prominent part in the discussions centering around Article XXI of the Covenant. He will stay in London, if possible, until the next meeting of the committee, which will take place in August or September. As one of the chief legal authorities in China, Dr. Wang was fully capable of placing before the committee China's views on the vital alteration in the pact proposed by Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia.

Effect of Boycott

The Chinese policy of refusing to negotiate directly with Japan on the Shantung issue has been due, Dr. Wang stated, to the general opinion of the mass of the Chinese people as expressed in the boycott of Japanese goods. For a solution of the Shantung question the nation at large looks forward to the League of Nations, and places implicit confidence in its ultimate capacity to remedy the injustice to China; meanwhile no member of the Chinese Cabinet could afford to neglect public opinion by venturing to entertain the proposal to commence conversations with Tokyo on the subject.

The Chinese Chief Justice has become convinced of the necessity of important changes in the legal system of his own country which has been influenced, through the Japanese codes, by the systems prevailing on the continent of Europe, and principally in France and Germany. Already changes have been made so as to fulfill conditions agreed to by foreign powers for the abolition of their rights of extra territoriality, but these changes are as yet little known abroad, and the expected renunciation of extra territorial rights has not yet followed, except in the case of Germany, which surrendered its concessions for different reasons altogether, not unconnected with trade.

Liberal Ideas Favored

Dr. Wang is in favor of introducing more liberal ideas into the Chinese legal system, especially the system of direct cross-examination of witnesses and accused, in place of interrogation by the presiding judge, who, it is held, cannot possibly preserve that judicial detachment so necessary to just decisions if he is to assume the rôle of cross examiner. Dr. Wang has translated the German legal code into the English language, and his wide knowledge of law made him a worthy representative of China at the recent amendments subcommittee meetings.

Dr. Wang has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to Dr. Edward Benes' proposal to amend the League of Nations Covenant so as to regularize the formation of regional agreements. He maintains that there might be risks to third parties whenever these regional treaties were formed, and believes that certain articles in the Covenant, which other delegates maintained were sufficient safeguard against this danger, did not meet the case. For instance, Article XVIII certainly provides that all treaties shall be registered with the secretariat of the League; but this, it is contended, is only for purposes of publicity and no examination is made by the secretariat of the terms of such treaties from the point of view of their being in harmony with the aims of the League. In other words, this article merely provides for a system of registration pure and simple.

Undesirable Treaties

With regard to Articles XI and XIX, Dr. Wang argued that provision was only made for what could be done after the event, and these articles did not exclude undesirable treaties from being concluded in the first place. Ultimately the conference passed an amendment in the following terms: "Agreements between members of the League tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international cooperation may not only be approved by the League, but also promoted and negotiated under its auspices, provided these agreements are not inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant." The Chinese delegate wished to add a proviso embodying a condition "that these regional understandings do not operate to the detriment of members of the League who are not parties thereto," but the committee refused to accept this amendment, holding it unnecessary in view of the existence of the articles already quoted.

Discussing with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor financial and economic matters in his own country, Dr. Wang touched upon the treaty with Germany, which he said

was the result of German anxiety to counteract the hostility of the Chinese people by the granting of concessions not yet made by other nations. On this account it was assumed from the start of the negotiations that the rights of extra territoriality possessed by Germany would be dropped and so certain was this that the discussions were centered mainly upon other points. Germany was second only to Great Britain before the war in the volume of trade done with China, and that trade had quite disappeared by the time of the armistice; now the Germans are anxious to make up for lost time, and the treaty is the measure of their enterprise.

As for China herself, she undoubtedly needs another big international loan, in the opinion of Dr. Wang, but she had so far refused to avail herself of the international consortium, the terms of which she fears would prove somewhat unacceptable. The government is being financed by a syndicate of Chinese banks at Peking It is a feature of Chinese finance that more and more native capital is becoming available in these days and is taking the place of the non-Chinese creditor.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGE IN CAPE TOWN SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—A new educational measure has been given a second reading in Cape Town. The first school in Cape Town in charge of a "steeken-trooster" was established in 1856, while the first ordinance dealing with education under Mr. de Chavonnes, the Governor, was promulgated in 1874. Under this ordinance a school commission was constituted, and in the same year a high school was established at Cape Town, where instruction in the Dutch and Latin languages was given—though not in English.

In 1894 Mr. de Mist, the Commissioner-General, outlined a most progressive scheme for the improvement of education in the Colony. Mr. de Mist's ordinance met with much opposition from the farmers. A change in the government of the country put an end to the systematic development contemplated by Mr. de Mist.

In the first English period (1896 to 1899) sporadic efforts were made to improve the general conditions of education, and to develop the school system. These efforts led the government ultimately to consult Sir John Herschel, the eminent astronomer, who was then residing at the Cape. Sir John's suggestions covered all aspects of the educational question, and closed with the recommendation that a director-general of public schools should be appointed.

In 1899 James Rose-Innes was ap-

pointed the first Superintendent-General of Education, being followed in that office in 1899 by Dr. Langham Dale. A commission was appointed in 1899, under Mr. Justice Watermeyer, which led up to the 1899 act, the first act on the schedule of repealed laws attached to the present draft ordinance.

The School Board Act was passed in 1905 and remains to this day the broad basis on which the administration of the school system rests. The appointment of Dr. Viljoen in 1918 was followed in April, 1920 by the promulgation of a new ordinance dealing with the classification of schools and teachers on a much improved basis. It has now become necessary, after a period of 15 years of unusual educational and legislative activity, for a consolidated measure to be passed. The second reading of the consolidated education draft ordinance, a new and important landmark in the history of education in the Province, was agreed to recently by the Provincial Council. It does away with no fewer than 36 ordinances or acts by one comprehensive ordinance. The work is compassed in four parts—central control, European education, non-European education, and general provisions.

SCOTS ENTERTAIN AMERICAN VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The American and Canadian dry goods merchants, who have been visiting Scotland, were recently entertained in Edinburgh. Lord Provost Chesser presided, and the toast of "The President of the United States" was proposed by Lord Scott Dickson, the Lord Justice Clerk. They were, he said, attempting in some small way to repay the hospitality their representatives had received in the United States. Few people there were from the States, and fewer still from Canada, who failed to realize when they came to Scotland that they were coming home.

They all recognized the many ties of kindred and association, of literature, language and religion which had bound them to their fellowmen in America, and even more so in Canada. They had all so much in common, and this was far more to bind them together than to separate them, especially after having come through, as comrades, the tremendous contest of the war. He was quite sure that the bonds that bound them together would last, and that they would take care that they would not easily be broken.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Sir Robert Cranston. It was curious, he said, how English-speaking people were always so much in evidence. Many reasons there might be for that, but Virgil, he thought, struck the keynote in that connection of every nation's success, when he wrote the words: "The noblest motive is the public good." Could they find a higher motive than that of the duty of every citizen of every country?

MINE HOST OF THE MODERN INN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time, so at least I gather from my reading acquaintance with the past, when mine host of the inn was a breathing and beaming reality, a cheery human fact, his inn so small that it made a picturesque stage setting for him as he stood in the doorway to receive the guest. I can recall no specific example of this worthy and hospitable man, nor reopen any book to the page which he decorates, yet he stands vividly enough in my mental picture book, dressed, I know not why, in tight breeches, a red waistcoat, buttoned over his round and ample stomach with many brass buttons, and an apron over the waistcoat and breeches. Mirth radiates from his blue eyes, and a smile loses itself in his plump and ruddy cheeks. Travelers know him, and the acquaintance is a bond of union between men who might otherwise remain strangers. But men no longer wear breeches, except for riding or golf, and inn, although they are again increasing in number as a result of the increasing number of automobiles, no longer make a stage setting for a host. Perhaps there never was such a host as I like to imagine.

I recall this picture because I have recently been in conversation with one of those moderns who always astonish me with their wealth of interest and knowledge concerning hotel keepers. Now and then I meet one of these men, and I am always surprised at their inexhaustible interest in this topic of conversation. If they were hotel keepers themselves it might seem more understandable, nor can I detect any evidence that when they were boys they wanted to be hotel keepers when they grew up, and, although circumstances have landed them in other vocations, hotel keeping has never lost its glamour, and successful hotel keepers remain objects of their sincerest admiration. But I cannot remember that I ever knew a boy who wanted to be a hotel keeper. It is not impossible that the children of hotel keepers play at hotel keeping, but it is a game to which other children are certainly not given. I have never been able to detect in these admirers of the hotel keeper any compelling, or even wistful and hopeless ambition to be hotel keepers themselves. There seems to be, indeed, in their conversation a wondering interest in hotel keepers, and a humble pride in being included, though as the least important, in a

normal way as places of convenient food and shelter when far from home, that such conversation would recapture and enjoy again something of the pleasure of travel and the comfort of inns. And when, as may happen, mine host is a personality in that older sense, I find that he belongs to the older school of hotel keepers whose hotels were smaller. So it is not of the personality of mine host that these conversationalists converse; it is of number of his hotels, the hotels he has owned in the past and the hotels that he is likely to own in the immediate future. I suppose there is printed a magazine periodical for people interested in hotels which provides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The international polo cup is to be

once more in its original home as soon

as Mr. Devereux Milburn and his col-

leagues cross the Atlantic. For, as the

result of a second match at Hurling-

ham—the headquarters of polo in

England—the brilliant American tour

again proved their superiority over

the defenders of the cup, this time by

10 goals to 6, and thus the "rubber"

was won.

It was a great and glorious victory,

though a victory by no means easily

achieved. The English team had de-

termined to profit by noting carefully

and remedying their defects so obvi-

ous in the first encounter, and they

came on to the field of play determined

to avenge their defeat of four days

previously. But they were no match

in several vital respects for the rep-

resentatives of the United States and

they succumbed—valiantly neverthe-

less. The second was a faster, even

a much more inspiring game than the

first.

In the opening period of eight min-

utes—technically called "chukker"—

America started off in the most be-

wildering fashion. The players urged

their ponies on to their utmost speed

and they hit the ball at the same time

a good length and accurately. The

English team was bewildered. Before

they knew where they were America

had attained a lead of 3 goals in as

many minutes. The crowd—a most

wonderful crowd—simply gasped with

astonishment. Was the English team

really a second-rate team after all?

Was the evidence as provided by the

first test match only too true? No, it

could not be. They would pull them-

selves together and show their true

worth. England, certainly, did im-

prove—improve vastly until little dif-

ference—apart from the accuracy of

shooting at goal—could be detected,

but they never recovered properly

from those sensational minutes imme-

diately after the referee had thrown

the ball into the center of the ground.

Time and again England swooped

down upon the American goal, but the

aim was poor. There were occasions

when the chance of the game went

against them; there were other mo-

ments when the superb defense of the

American captain, Mr. Milburn, alone

frustrated their efforts. But one can

not get away from the fact that the

Englishmen failed to make the most

of their opportunities. It was quite

otherwise where the eventual victors

were concerned. They had only to be

given the smallest chance to grasp it

firmly. Once Mr. Hitchcock, Mr.

Webb, or Mr. Stoddard got within

reasonable shooting distance you

could have no doubt that he would

send the ball careering between the

posts. There the secret of the Ameri-

cans success lies. Going at top pace—

never did ponies respond better to the

call of their riders—they hit the ball

accurately; they never became in the

least flustered. On the other hand

the English team, though they displayed

remarkable horsemanship, as they invari-

ably do, hesitated at the crucial

moment—and, of course, they were

lost.

So chukker follows chukker. In the

second period England scores twice

and America once. In the third Ameri-

ca adds one goal to their lead, mak-

ing the score 5—2. The fourth ends

at 7—4 and the fifth—the most exciting

of all—at 8—6. Then the home team

play as they have never played before

and the hopes of their supporters rise

accordingly.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FOREIGN BANK BRANCHES' STATUS

Member of Financial Committee of League of Nations Reports on Question That Interests Belgium and Other Countries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS.—Belgium—Since the armistice Belgium has seen the number of branches of English and American banks considerably increased. Concerning the American banks, which display great activity, especially in transactions of exchange, a certain amount of criticism has been formulated in Belgium as in France. They have often been reproached with being the cause of the fluctuations in the price of the dollar.

The success, and the very life of banks being bound up with the faculty of foreseeing the future, it is not at all surprising that, foreseeing the demand, they should have accumulated a reserve of dollars, when offers predominated in the hope of selling at a profit on big settling days. That is called a banking transaction.

These transactions have served to admit and render popular measures which certain governments have thought fit to employ against branches of foreign banks. Certain countries do not even tolerate that foreign banks open branches on their territories.

Object of Branches

Mr. Wallenberg, a Swedish banker of the financial and economic committee of the League of Nations, has examined the situation and furnished a report on the question. According to him, the establishment of these branches has two objects: the first is to allow countries, rich and well developed from an economic or financial point of view, to furnish capital to young countries, not yet developed, and wanting the aid of the richer ones' money loans, which would tend to stabilize them.

The second: To establish communications between commercial centers of capitalist countries, thus diminishing the existing variations between different money markets, and facilitating international transactions. Certain countries, however, as Sweden, for instance, have no need of these foreign bank branches. They have a sufficiently developed credit system to satisfy the wants of their commerce and industry; they have no profit to obtain from foreign banks, who could not even develop the international market in those countries.

Those countries should, therefore, have the right to forbid the establishment of foreign bank branches; but, on the other hand, the countries which have been forbidden should have the right of reciprocity.

The project proposed by Mr. Wallenberg comprises six articles altogether, all generally acceptable, with the exception of Article 3, set forth as follows: Article 3. The contracting states or countries agree and bind themselves to authorize foreign banks, incorporated in any other state or country, to establish branch bank in the capital and one in each of the three most important centers, providing that the bank in question is able to prove its uncontested stability and it is conducted according to the most healthy rules of banking.

Some of the Difficulties

It is very easy to perceive the difficulties which may arise from Article 3. Who will decide if a bank is financially solid and has healthy rules? By what criterion can it be established? The very vagueness of the expression would allow of all kinds of abuses in any country desirous, whilst saving appearances, to get rid of foreign banks.

The project has been badly received by London, the great money market of the world, does not care about its activity, and it seems that Belgium has every interest to follow England in that way. The laws of the liberal school in banking matters cannot be put aside, notwithstanding the protectionist tendencies manifested by the majority of the great nations of the world, and for the future of humanity itself it is necessary that this merchandise, which is money, be rapidly exchanged to the best of the interests of those who can dispose of it and those who require it.

No great harm can come from the multiplication of foreign banks in Belgium, they cannot naturally go beyond the wants of the country without risking to go wrong. The only danger that may result from the increase of the number of foreign banks would be that of absorbing the national savings. But the mass of the Belgian public does not yet feel much inclined to intrust its money to foreign banks. The remarkable economic development of Belgium becoming an eminent international power cannot fail to rapidly bring about a change in the situation.

SPITZBERGEN COAL DISCOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA. Norway—A great deal of excitement has been created by the discovery of new, and what are regarded as very valuable coal fields at Spitzbergen, particularly in the Kingsbay district. In one area, it is stated, large quantities of coal have been discovered, of much better quality than the best Newcastle.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK. New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday, July 12.27, October 12.29, December 12.28, January 12.30, March 12.35. Spot cotton, middling 12.35.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Sir D. Drummond Fraser, K. B. E., organizer of the ter Meulen plan for international credits to those European continental countries which are unable to purchase foodstuffs and raw materials, has accepted the invitation of the American Bankers Association to address the annual convention in Los Angeles, October 2 to 5.

New Britain, Connecticut, landlords announced a 10 per cent reduction due to a continued business depression. This is the third cut since January 1. This makes rentals 30 per cent lower than seven months ago.

Announcement has been made by the presidents of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh and the People's Savings & Trust Company that the banks will be combined, giving Pittsburgh a banking institution ranking in strength and size with the leading banks of the country. The First National will absorb the People's Trust and continue under the name of "The First National Bank of Pittsburgh."

A meeting of the stockholders has been called for August 30 to vote on an increase in the capital from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

With the United States iron production at the lowest figure since January, 1908, the June production in Alabama was the lowest in 10 years. In January, 1908, the country's production was 1,045,000 tons, compared with 1,064,000 tons in June of this year.

The consolidated profit and loss account of the Superior Oil Corporation of Delaware for the quarter ended March 31, last, shows a gross income of \$625,657.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1920, vessels of \$2,10,221 gross tons for American owners and 33 vessels of 66,028 gross tons for foreign owners were built in the United States.

Steel operations at the plants of the British Empire Steel Corporation are now up to 70 per cent of a year ago. Production from the coal mines is running considerably ahead of last year. The second quarter is showing much better operations than the first, while contracts on hand show that the third quarter will be better than the second.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Buying Has Lacked Energy but Prices Are Reported to Have Been Fairly Well Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON. England—Prices on the silver market have been fairly well maintained recently, but buying has been somewhat spasmodic and lacked energy. On the other hand supplies continue rather scanty, though American offerings have been freer. At the same time sales have been made from the same quarter to India. This disposition to meet the market doubtless has arisen from attempts to negotiate the sale of silver on account of German reparation finance. Samuel Montagu & Co. say, and rumors are passing current in this connection, tend to create an uneasy feeling in the various silver markets, though for the time being the actual effect is merely to retard or curtail business.

To offset any bullish movement these sales might excite is the dull conditions in the leather market, the demand for shoe, automobile, belting, and harness leathers continuing fair to light.

Country hides move slowly, quotations expressing but little, prices varying from 5 cents to 8 cents.

Frigorific hides are easy on account of a further decline in rates of exchange. Top price reported last week, 14% c. a. f. New York.

Leather Markets

A decided improvement is noted in the demand for upper leather, but that for sole leather is rather limited. Tanners of hemlock sole trade are more active, though the lots changing hands are comparatively small. Prices are easy. B. A. overweights selling at 34 to 36 cents. Union backs move steadily, but sales still lack volume. Prices are a bit heavy, and an enterprising buyer can "do things" if his wants are sizable.

Oak sole has been quiet, but a fair demand started again last week. Backs sold from 50 to 55 cents and choice bonds from 75 to 90 cents.

The demand for calfskins is, if anything, on the increase. Choice colored skins are firm at 50 to 55 cents, but there are many good trades made at figures running from 30 cents upward. Black skins move slowly despite the advertising given them. Ozone calf is quiet, and prices are nominal. There are a number of fancy finishes, but prime prices high.

The late movement in side upper leather, though not large, was sufficient to indicate that a steady demand had at last set in. The July visit of shoe buyers to the Boston shoe market gave an impetus to business generally. It is, however, a buyers' market yet, prices continuing low, choice colored chrome being offered at 28 to 30 cents, other grades ranging from 16 to 24 cents. The demand for black chrome is light, top selections priced at 24 cents. Elk is moving much better, first quality, colors, quoted at 24 cents, under grades from 34 to 18 cents.

Foreign buyers have taken thousands of kid skins, and are not through yet. Domestic buyers are not operating largely, their proximity to the tanneries making it needless to do so, but there is a steady weekly demand, therefore tanners feel that a good fall business is practically assured.

Despite the street talk of advanced prices, inquiry shows that such are spotty, at most. Choice selections, in colors or black, are firm at a range of 70 to 90 cents. Prime, spready colors sell from 50 to 60 cents, excellent medium quality is offered from 30 to 40 cents, and good 4x6 foot skins from 20 to 25 cents.

At the present price of raw skin tanners feel that they should get more for the finished product, and, if the demand increases too closely to normal, higher figures may be asked for all grades.

CHICAGO, BOSTON, AND PHILADELPHIA. Patent leather markets are busy, some tannages sold ahead, and all prices strong. Top grades are quoted at 45 cents. Seconds 35 to 38 cents, the lower qualities from 20 to 30 cents, all chrome tannage. Bark patent ranges from 17 to 25 cents. Much of this leather is going abroad.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REVIEW

Action of Buyers in Boston Indicates Future Business Prospects Are Encouraging for Fall but for Spring Are Undecided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About 150 shoe buyers registered at the Shoe and Leather Exchange this month, and a study of their actions leads one to the conclusion that the situation, relative to future business, is encouraging. Though buyers are cautious in their commitments, fair orders are being booked for fall business, but practically nothing for spring. The larger buyers state that they intend to return by September 1, prepared to place orders for the spring, and summer of 1922, when they hope to have a clearer idea of what may be wanted. A decided hindrance to immediate action is largely attributable to the exaggerated styles which feature the better grades of footwear today.

Eric tanneries are a bullish bunch in certain grades and easier in others. Reports from the shoe centers in the west are very good, for between-season period. Country merchants are somewhat hard pressed for ready money, but those in the larger centers are making satisfactory settlements, and are doing a fair business in cleaning up their stocks of warm weather goods.

Packer Hide Market

Sale of packer hides reported last week follow:

Yards
Ctns
2,000 May-June heavy native steers.....134 28
2,000 May-June Butterbrand steers.....15 28
5,000 May-June Colorado steers.....12 27
10,000 Nov-Dec 1920 native bulls.....8 25
5,000 May native cows.....11 25

Also, there came to light a heavy movement in native steers, native cows, Colorado steers, and branded steers and cows, aggregating 350,000 hides, price concessions starting this trading. There was also booked a confidential sale of 10,000 May-June branded hides ranging 12, 13, and 13½ cents. Again, two tanning packers have sent to their tanneries approximately 90,000 hides. Therefore the combined withdrawals from the hide market have been large enough to put the quotations on a strong basis.

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FRENCH PROTEST TRADE INQUISITION

Opposition to American Tarif Provisions Requiring Examination of the Exporters' Books

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—After the protest of the French Chamber of Commerce against the provisions of the American emergency tariff bill which permit American agents to examine the books of the French exporters, Walter Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, made a categorical statement to the effect that American traders here are opposed to what they consider to be inquisitorial practices.

They are not, he says, altogether new, since the rates of the American treasury envisaged them a long time ago. But up to the present, French exporters could refuse to show their registers to the American agents. Today, in theory, they are obliged to do so.

He declares that the bill is inapplicable in this respect because it ignores French sentiment. It is indispensable that the French Government should negotiate with the American Government for the removal of these measures.

BRITISH INVESTORS IN CITIES SERVICE

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, of Sperling & Co., London, leaving on the Olympic, said he had concluded negotiations with the Cities Service Company by which his firm will renew its investment in that company. "Our firm has always been largely interested in Cities Service Company," said Sir Edward, "and when the war started English investors held as much as \$25,000,000 of Cities Service securities. These were largely, as were other English-held American securities, by our government during the war.

"We have arranged to reenter the Standard Oil Company to the extent that we will purchase up to \$10,000,000 of its different securities from the government. To the government and the people they brought a message of good will from the United States of America. As business men and citizens they gave the assurance that President Harding and Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, enjoyed to a remarkable degree the confidence of their whole people.

Great Britain had been a creditor nation for many years. Her business men thought in terms of international trade. Americans were experiencing only the beginnings of their opportunities as well as responsibilities as a creditor nation. Before the war they found it possible to employ at home all the capital they could raise, and found it necessary to obtain a large additional supply abroad. All this is now changed.

NO TRADE BOUNDARY

"We are realizing," he said, "that the trade of the world knows no boundary lines. We welcome the thought that the International Chamber of Commerce promises to include within its ranks all commercial nations. We see that in the future we of the United States of America must cast our lot with business men of the world. We must take risks outside our national boundary lines, we must unite with the business men of all nations in clearing the waste places, in making fruitful the barren fields, and in training nature to become more than ever responsive to promoting the highest welfare of mankind.

The first results of peace threatened to be as disturbing, and even disastrous as the events of war. Since the conclusions of the Commission on Reparations have found acceptance, we may anticipate a stabilization of conditions without which all trade is speculation. And we know from recent experience that when trade becomes speculative the reckless gambler may take the place of the industrious, prudent merchant, and a world accustomed to integrity finds it not unreasonable to close its shop and cease its toil. We may hope that we are at the close of an era in which this tendency has been all too obvious, and that, with a revival of confidence and stability we may turn our faces to the future with eager resolution."

UNITED STATES EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The United States Department of Commerce reports exports of domestic products during June and the 12 months ended June 30 as follows:

June—	1921	1920
Breadstuffs	\$68,10,940	\$81,151,860
Cottonseed Oil	1,105,467	2,68,233
Meal Products	24,05,756	38,556,383
Meat and Fish	30,519,440	50,140,705
Milk Oil	26,584,274	45,561,653
12 Months—		
Breadstuffs	1,071,864,449	808,357,262
Cottonseed Oil	31,382,838	36,220,471
Meal and Prod	403,359,571	771,031,760
Cotton	600,188,189	1,381,707,502
Mineral Oils	\$35,560,380	426,349,183

June—1921 1920

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

N. W. WHITNEY AND P. O'HARA LEADING

Scores Run High in the First Day's Play of the United States Open Golf Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON. District of Columbia—With 43 players, which includes three amateurs, qualifying yesterday, the second half of the field, comprising 138 players, will compete today for the right to enter the United States open golf championship rounds due to start here at the Columbia Country Club tomorrow.

With added entrants the entire field is 265, the same number that competed in the record-breaking tournament for the title last summer at the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio. The class of golf displayed, however, is not as good, despite the many international and national players of note competing. Hot, dry weather has made the greens so fast at the Columbus Country Club that low scores are out of the question. Players anxious to be sure to qualify in the short 18 holes allotted, are unable to do themselves justice on account of their eagerness and carelessness in putting. The fast greens cause unusually poor work.

N. W. WHITNEY OF THE AUDUBON CLUB, New Orleans, and Patrick O'Hara of Richmond Country Club, led the field of 125 players in the first day's qualifying round. The amateur player from New Orleans presented a card of 73 as did the Richmond professionals.

W. G. Hagen of New York, J. J. Farrell of Quaker Ridge, John Burke of St. Paul, who was runner-up among four in the open championship last year, and W. H. Trowbridge of Bloomfield, were among the leaders. Each scored a 74.

Abe Mitchell of England, one of the two greatest professionals in the world, and rated as the longest driver, got 75. Mitchell drove over the famous seventeenth green in his round, going over the railroad tracks back or the green, a feat not performed before in the history of the course. Mitchell was paired with Jock Hutchinson, British open champion of Glenview, Illinois, and played consistently. Hutchinson, who appears over-golfed, started badly and took a 40 on the outward journey. He was forced to play exceptionally well, but came in with 74 for a card of 76.

With Mitchell was Fred McLeod, the Columbia professional, who made a 75. R. L. Finkenstaedt, the Columbia amateur, made another 75, a remarkable performance in that he failed significantly to qualify last season. Finkenstaedt played around with Hagen and this pair was consistently good all the way.

The remainder of the field of 43 which qualified Tuesday got in with scores of 78 or better. John Cowan of Oakley made 78, as did eight others.

J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian, who went out in 36, found trouble on the homeward journey and took 6 and 7 on the eleventh and twelfth. Kirkwood managed to get a 78. He showed fine sportsmanship by taking issue with the score as he figured he had made one stroke more. A correct count was made and Kirkwood was satisfied, although it looked for more than two hours as though he would fail to get in the qualified number even with a 78.

The performance of Whitney was especially fine. Whitney's card for the rounds follows:

Out 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 1 4 - 36
In 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 - 37 - 73

Pat O'Hara of Richmond, with the same card, turned in the following score:

Out 4 3 4 3 5 4 5 2 6 - 36
In 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 - 37 - 73

Batteries—Hoyt and Schang; Daus; Boiling and Almquist. Umpires—Chill and Connolly.

Fred Baron, Montauk 39 39 78
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook 27 41 75
Alec. Smith, Springfield 25 39 72
Frank Cottier, Philadelphia 25 39 72
J. A. Park, Maidstone 25 40 75
L. Chiappetta, Woodway 37 41 76
J. Sylvester, St. Albans 30 39 78

*Amateur

LEADERS TO BATTLE FOR FIRST POSITION

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	56	31	.625
New York	54	31	.625
Washington	47	45	.511
Detroit	42	47	.472
Boston	40	46	.465
St. Louis	40	48	.455
Chicago	38	49	.427
Philadelphia	35	53	.384

RESULTS TUESDAY

New York	6	Detroit	5
Boston	1	Chicago	0
Cleveland	4	Washington	4
St. Louis	5	Philadelphia	4

GAMES TODAY

Boston	at	St. Louis	
New York	at	Chicago	0
Philadelphia	at	Chicago	0
Washington	at	Detroit	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts. Prospects of more than one new record being made in the international inter-collegiate track meet which is to be held between the combined teams of Harvard and Yale, and Oxford and Cambridge, in the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, are extremely bright despite the fact

SEVERAL RECORDS MAY BE IMPROVED

DUAL TRACK AND FIELD MEET BETWEEN BRITISH AND UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES EXPECTED TO PRODUCE FINE PERFORMANCES

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

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event, finished second in this event in the British championships July 2 in better than 4m. 16.1-6s. Capt. D. F. O'Connell of Harvard is a fine miler, and with the competition he is expected to furnish the wearer of the Light Blue of Cambridge should be forced to a new mark in order to win.

The present record is 4m. 21.5-5s., made by H. W. Grigson of Cambridge in 1904.

The two-mile record of 9m. 29.1-5s., made by E. G. Taylor of Oxford in 1911, appears to be perfectly safe, as the runners who are to represent the four universities have never shown time better than this mark.

The present record for the 120-yard hurdles is 15.2-5s., and it was made by G. A. Chisholm of Yale in 1911. With G. A. Trowbridge Jr. of Oxford, former Princeton hurdler, out of the meet, C. G. Krogness of Harvard appears to be the only competitor with a chance

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ISLAND LABOR BILL DISPLEASES LEADER

Mr. Gompers Says The Hawaiian Planters Pushing Measure to Admit Chinese Coolie Labor — Economic Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"A principle maintained by our government for 40 years is being maintained by the bill recently introduced in the House, providing for the importation of oriental laborers into Hawaii in the event of a labor shortage." With this broadside Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has opened fire on a resolution which, according to his claims, is being "jammed through" by the use of some unusual methods.

The bill in question was introduced to the House on the afternoon of July 7, referred to the Committee on Immigration, and favorably reported the next morning by Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the committee. This expeditious manner of dealing with a bill involving such an important labor question Mr. Gompers regards with suspicion. "It is impossible," he said in a statement made after he had appeared before Chairman Johnson to protest the bill, "not to resent the manner in which it was sought to jam through this joint resolution. Analysis of the parliamentary procedure in reference to it can hardly inspire one with sympathy for the measure, but rather with a feeling that some unusual methods are being employed to force it through."

Importance of Bill

According to officials of the Federation of Labor, the effects of the bill are more far-reaching than might at first be supposed. It provides for importation of oriental labor into Hawaii in case the President declares the existence of a crisis in the labor market. Oriental labor, says the federation, means Chinese coolies, and the introduction of a system of peonage on Hawaiian sugar plantations that would be harmful to wage and living standards among the white laborers. It would mean a gradual cutting off of the flow of American and European labor to Hawaii, and in the end would delay the Americanization of the islands, since the introduction of white labor is a considerable factor in this process. It is also feared that such a step would be the entering wedge to bringing Chinese coolies into the United States.

Mr. Gompers supported solidly by the federation, contends that the bill is backed by sugar planters working for the profits that would come from a wage scale even lower than the one that now exists on the Hawaiian plantations. It is understood that telegrams have been sent to all the important labor organizations of the Pacific coast urging them to protest against the passage of the measure.

Questions Claims

In his statement, Mr. Gompers branded as untrue the main contentions made by supporters of the bill: namely, that only Chinese labor can be used on the plantations, that white labor cannot be obtained, and that the industry will not support wages high enough to satisfy white labor. Numerous reports, he charges, showing the true situation in Hawaii, a situation of peonage, poverty and profiteering all but unbelievable, have been suppressed by men high in the government. Present reports made to the Department of Labor and to Congress he brands as "meaningless tables on the cost of living and wages, with no effort to depict conditions and to analyze the great and important questions that affect employment in Hawaii." He suggested as a partial solution of the labor problem in the islands cooperation of the planters with the territorial immigration board, which attempts to stimulate European immigration, with the probable result that standards of wages and living would be brought more nearly into equality with those existing in America.

ACTION AGAINST ICE CREAM PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — While warnings issued to retail ice cream dealers have been productive in some cases of a downward movement in prices, the trend has not been pronounced and a conference of the entire membership of the State Commission on the Necessities of Life will be held today to consider action.

It is charged that many dealers in ice cream and temperance beverages have been profiteering extensively, maintaining prices of 15 and 20 cents for ice cream and drinks costing between 2 and 5 cents. It is probable that the action of the commission will take the form of summoning the retailers to public hearing on their right to continue reaping profits said to reach 800 per cent in some instances.

ARMENIAN CHILDREN CABLE THEIR THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Armenian children through the Armenian Patriarch in Constantinople have cabled to the Near East Relief Commission, their thanks for the help sent to them by American children. It is estimated that more than 100,000 children in Armenia, Syria and adjacent areas in the Levant are entirely dependent upon the relief organization for food, clothing and shelter.

The organization announces a cam-

paign for the gift of American grain during the harvest months to preserve these children and the adult refugees during the winter. Reports from agents overseas indicate total loss of the harvest in many regions because of continued disorders.

"We beg you to remember," the children say, "that peace has not yet come to our land and that without your help we must perish."

MORE TAXATION ON WILD LAND IS URGED

Maine Governor Says Valuation of These Areas Should Be Investigated—Need of Tax on Water Power Is Argued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLTAND, Maine — Advocating larger taxation on the wild lands of the state and legislation to enable the taxation of water power, Gov. Percival P. Baxter says that the people of Maine are overburdened with taxes. "Farms, homes, the industries and other property of the State can stand about so much taxation," says Governor Baxter. "The burdens of taxation are not in every case equally borne by those who ought to pay them and injustice causes unrest."

"When it is realized that in 1920 there were almost 13,000 fewer farms being operated in Maine than in 1910, it can readily be seen that the situation is critical. To be exact the United States Census gives this figure as 11,778. Farm life at best is hard and above all farmers need tax relief."

There is a widespread opinion in Maine that the wild lands of the state are not bearing their proper share of the burdens of taxation. These lands represent about one-tenth of the total valuation of the State, but compared with other property in the State in 1920 they paid about one-fiftieth of the total amount of state and municipal taxes. With the reduced state tax this difference will be even wider.

"Nobody wishes to place an undue burden upon the wild lands of the State, and there are reasons why they should not be subjected to municipal taxes, but when it is considered that the average value of the wild lands is \$7.11 per acre and that in 1920 they paid but .04 7-10 taxes, and this will be less than 3 cents in 1921, it can be seen that the valuation of these lands should be investigated."

"In 1915 during my first legislative session an appropriation was made for cruising wild lands to ascertain their value for taxation purposes. This appropriation has been continued under difficulties and \$90,000 has been expended by the State. As a result of this expenditure the State has received in taxes \$375,000 showing a net gain to the State on this investigation of \$475,000."

"There is another class of property that is not bearing its tax burden. Water powers, as such, are not taxable in Maine. This comes about from an old decision of the Supreme Court which is not in accord with the decision of some of our neighboring states. Water flowing past a given point in a river is property just as much as the land along its banks. It is valuable and in many cases brings a great price. Our Supreme Court holds that this value is not property under our Constitution. I see no reason why this should not be considered property for in the capitalization of business enterprises this right to use the water is included in the assets of the owning company and is capitalized at a liberal figure. This can be remedied by a constitutional amendment which provides in single terms that water flowing past a certain point constitutes property, upon which a tax can be assessed as is the case with other tangible property."

"We have in Maine 400,000 developed water horsepower. If this is figured as being worth \$100 per horsepower which is, perhaps, a fair average, you will see that \$40,000,000 of property is without taxation in Maine. I know of one water power at Indian Pond near Moosehead Lake that was recently sold for one-half million dollars, and all there is that is taxed is the strip of land on the bank of the river from which the State derived an annual tax of \$475.30."

"The water-power owners seek to confuse this issue and have alleged that I would tax every horsepower from \$10 to \$25. Such a statement is absurd. I seek only to have water powers placed on a basis with other property so that the assessors of towns and cities where these water powers are located may tax them in the same reasonable manner that they tax the other property of their citizens. It may well be true that nobody enjoys paying taxes, but I have found that there is but little criticism when taxes are borne equally by all."

CASE FOR REDUCTION OF RATES CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The case of the City of Boston and its citizens against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company will go forward today with a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission, and it is expected that other cities and towns will join with Boston in fighting for reduction of rates. Since a preliminary hearing, at which Arthur Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, proposed lines of inquiry to the commission, investigation has been in progress. Technical experts, for which part of the \$50,000 appropriated by the city will be spent, have been studying the company's books in order to obtain information to support the city's charge that the rates are discriminatory and that the earnings of the company are too high.

THEATERS

Lovat Fraser
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The work of Lovat Fraser is sufficiently extensive to enable one to make a fairly shrewd guess at the position he might have later on come to occupy in the world of the theater. He had been swept up into the war at an age when only the very few had become aware of a new talent in the art of book and stage decoration. With Ralph Hodgson he had illustrated the "Flying Fawn" series of broadsheets, and had worked for the Poetry Bookshop in Devonshire Street. He was also known as one of the most loyal disciples of Gordon Craig. But the particular movement in stage art for which he stood had already its more famous exponent in Norman Wilkinson and Albert Rutherford, both slightly older men, whose productions for Granville Barker at the Savoy and the St. James theaters, were undoubtedly—with Gordon Craig's—the most vital modern influences on Fraser's development before the war.

But whereas Wilkinson and Rutherford had an obvious affinity with medieval and Florentine art, Fraser's artistic home was always the England of the eighteenth century. His chance to express this aspect of his genius came, when the war was over, in the request made to him by Mr. Nigel Playfair, that he should design the scenery and dresses for the forthcoming production of "The Beggar's Opera" at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith. Here was a subject after Fraser's own heart, and the beautiful and simple scene which he designed, and the freshly humorous dresses, played no small part in the creation of that unique "ensemble" of attractions which have made "The Beggar's Opera" one of the outstanding successes of the post war theater. This success was also of vital importance to Fraser. From being an artist of a clique he suddenly found himself an artist with an established reputation. Orders came to him from every side. He made scenes for Karsavina's season of ballet at the Coliseum, and for Lord Dunstan's "if" now running at the Ambassador's. There were many other plays.

"The Teaser" rejoices in one remarkably well written act, and on the whole is bright and amusing. It provides Faire Binney with a rôle that proves her mettle as an actress of light comedy, and gives Jane Grey an opportunity to draw one of her sharp characterizations of an ultra-modern woman. The play is tastefully staged, but not always well directed. There is a quite unnecessary last act, and several scenes which need to be cut. On the whole, however, it is a light and quick-moving comedy.

sented by William A. Brady at the Stamford Theater, Stamford, Connecticut, July 6, 1921. The cast:

Teddy Wyndham Jane Grey
Annie Barton Faire Binney
Lois Caswell Rose Winter
Jane Wheeler Jane Loderstrom
George Loring Maurice Hines
James MacDonald Bruce Elmore
Rddy Caswell John Cromwell
Perry Grayle Cliff Worman
Subi Allen Atwell

STAMFORD, Connecticut — The disturbing "dapper" bids fail to occupy a prominent place in the theater this coming season, following naturally perhaps on the wide-spread discussion she has provoked in periodicals and the enormous popularity she has enjoyed in recent fiction. The type is, of course, not new on the stage—but in seasons past she has more often been only a secondary character; now she dominates the plays.

"The Teaser" is a young girl from a small town in Wisconsin who comes to visit her aunt in New York. Her artfully artless ways and her assumption of beguiling innocence in the midst of the most involved situations, form the basis of the play. Her aunt first tries to change her, then tries by sympathy to win her over to her ways of doing, and finally ends by being little more than her guard, and an inefficient one at that. In the end, the aunt is glad to have the responsibility turned over to some one else.

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HIGHWAY SAFETY GREAT PROBLEM

Police Chiefs and Safe Roads Workers Discuss the Need of Education and Regulations to Solve Traffic Question

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The highway problem is the greatest that safety engineers have ever faced, and its solution is the development of public opinion, said Charles W. Price of Chicago, general manager of the National Safety Council, speaking yesterday at the state traffic conference held by the state traffic conference held by the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association and the Safe Roads Federation.

Traffic training, the need of uniformity of signals, education in safety and many other factors in the highway question were discussed at the meeting, and the need of coordinated and cooperative effort among the agencies involved was emphasized.

Speaking on the task of creating public opinion to support law enforcement, Mr. Price outlined a program of citizen organization. He suggested the formation of a small group of leading citizens as a safety committee. Their standing in the community and state would command the attention and confidence of the public. To support this committee there would be a vigilance committee of reputable citizens pledged to report violations of traffic rules and warn fellow citizens. In addition, Mr. Price said, the whole-hearted cooperation of the local police forces and the newspapers are invaluable.

School Instruction

But by far the biggest factor in the effort to reach all of the people and get them interested in safety," the speaker asserted, "is through the introduction of the systematic, daily safety instruction into the schools. Easily one-half of all that can be done will be done through this education. The adults will be reached through the children. The essays and drawings and class discussions of safety will reach far beyond the schoolroom. The experience in other cities where school instruction has been used as a model in other states if they prove to admit of enforcement and to meet the need of regulation.

Headlight Laws

Tags, one-half of which are coupons for noting the license number of the car and the other half a list of the four rules prescribing an approved lens, 21-candle-power light bulb, polished reflector and proper focus, will be given to the local police departments. These will be attached to automobiles found violating one or more of the rules. Repeated ignoring of the warning will be shown by the retained coupons, and the registrar said that revocation of registration will be the probable punishment. A card will be devised to make determination of the proper focus simple. Automobiles coming into the State will have to comply with the regulations, Mr. Goodwin asserted.

Law Enforcement

"A great many people," Mr. Price declared, "are in the habit of saying that what we need to solve the automobile problem is law enforcement. They forget the perfectly obvious fact that law enforcement in any community comes only so fast, and no faster, as public opinion is developed to a point where the people demand that the law be enforced. The real crux of the whole automobile problem is the fact that a large number of so-called good citizens are reckless drivers and carelessness, pedestrians, and these good citizens will not tolerate, much less demand, that the laws be enforced."

Demonstration of the use of traffic signals by the crossing police was given to the visiting chiefs by two Boston policemen under the direction of Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe, head of the traffic division of the police department. He emphasized that signals must be plain, that elbows should be on a level with the shoulders in giving the signal, and that the

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, July 4, 1921

LITERARY and artistic gifts do not often descend from father to son. Charles Dickens' Jr. and "Pen" Browning would hardly have been known had it not been for their distinguished parents. The present Lord Tennyson wrote his father's life, and has edited and written quite a few volumes, but Tennyson's grandson, Major the Hon. Lionel Hallam Tennyson does not even flirt with literature. He is a fine soldier, and did great things in the war, but his talents run to sport. Reading the list of his "Recreations" I become almost giddy.

"Cricket, played for Stom 1907 and 1908; for England in South Africa, 1913 and 1914; captain Hampshire Cricket XI; golf; hunting; racquets; sleepchasing; shooting; tennis."

THERE was temperate excitement in England, in Victorian days, when Tennyson published a new volume of poems, but nothing compared to the excitement that swept England when it was announced that L. H. Tennyson, as they call him in the cricket field, had been appointed captain in the third test match—England versus Australia. The appointment was immensely popular, because he did his best to save the second test match, and because he is an "Optimist." He is also described as a player who "believes in hitting the ball hard." Not liking crowds, I did not go to the second test match at Lord's Cricket Ground. Instead, I sat in a garden, and browsed on "Alfred Lord Tennyson, A Memoir." By his Son. I wonder if his grandson ever reads, in the intervals of making centuries at cricket, this account of a wonderful life crowded with intellectual excursions and incursions. There is nothing about cricket in the volume, but there is a lot about Queen Victoria. Here is a passage from the Queen's private Journal, dated August, 1882—"After luncheon saw the great poet Tennyson in dearest Albert's room for half an hour; and most interesting it was . . . I told him what a comfort 'In Memoriam' had again been to me, which pleased him; but he said I could not believe the number of shameful letters of abuse he had received about it. Incredible!"

WHEN I read that Lord Dunsany's play called "It" had been produced in London, I hastened to the gilt door, a democratic privilege from which, during my sojourn in America, I had been debarred. The pit was full. Standing room only. "Fine," I said to myself, "Dunsany has made a success." I was, oxidized to take an orchestra stall. It was well worth the money. "It" is delightful. While retaining his fantastic interest in the mythical lands where his fancy dwelt, Lord Dunsany has welded them into scenes from London suburban realistic life. The result is most amusing, as if a child had converted a matter-of-fact nursery into an abode of odd and gorgeous Eastern peoples. After the success of "It" no longer can Lord Dunsany complain that he is treated with indifference as a playwright in England.

M R. SINCLAIR LEWIS made his first public appearance in London at the Omar Khayyam Club. He was the guest of the evening and he delivered an eloquent speech on the necessity of the union between the English-speaking peoples. I went back in memory to the speech John Hay delivered at this club in December, 1887, one of the finest speeches he ever made. I cannot refrain from quoting the last passage: "He will hold a place forever among that limited number who, like Lucretius and Epicurus—without rage or defiance, even without unbecoming mirth—look deep into the tangled mysteries of things; refuse credence to the absurd, and allegiance to arrogant authority; sufficiently conscious of fallibility to be tolerant of all opinions; with a faith too wide for doctrine, and a benevolence untrammeled by greed; too wise to be wholly poets, and yet too surely poets to be implacably wise."

I should like to see these two speeches printed side by side, in pamphlet form. John Hay, a sage, wise and philosophic, representing cultured elder America; Sinclair Lewis, a pioneer, quick and vivid, of the new movement in literature that is surging up from the West.

THE inaugral Lecture, under the foundation of the Sir George Watson Chair of American History, Literature and Institutions, has been delivered by Viscount Bryce. The meeting was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Balfour. The papers describe Lord Bryce's address as "exhaustive." It was, I shall hope to read it in pamphlet form. Two or three sentences remain with me. "The more Americans that come to England, and the more Englishmen that go to America, better for both . . . The use of a common language does not necessarily conduce to friendship; rather it often a source of bitterness, because the unfriendly things which are said in one country are carelessly and even maliciously propagated and diffused in the other."

A GROUP of authors recently dined at the Lyceum Club as guests at the Authors' Annual dinner. Sir Rider Haggard was the chief speaker, and strongly advised his audience against rewriting their novels, a piece of old advice many wish that George Meredith had followed. He also counseled us to preserve romance, stating that it is older than civilization, and enshrined in our perpetually enduring nursery tales that come from our forefathers hundreds and thousands of years ago. Sir Anthony Hope dropped a Straight Statement into the discussion. Speaking on the Society novel he described "Vanity Fair" as the

finest example of it in English literature.

M R. EDMUND GOOSE writes a book review each week in the Sunday Times. As he selects the books that he likes, he is always readable. Last Sunday he discussed with enthusiasm on "A catalogue of the library of the late John Henry Wren," edited by Thomas J. Wise. Five volumes. (The University of Texas, Austin, U. S. A.) Mr. Goose says that the manufacture of these five volumes is beyond praise. They carry the art or science of modern bibliography further than it has ever been carried before. He ended thus: "At a moment of acute self-depreciation we may cheer ourselves by noting that these beautiful volumes were made by a London, not an American, firm."

I BEG to inform kindly correspondents that now I know what "Gallicus" are. The last in a series of letters on this subject comes from a gentleman in England signing himself "a William in embryo":

"Dear Q. R.,
With respect to 'Gallicus' (if you haven't had too much of it), I remember my mother, and grandmother, often admonishing me to 'Put the gallicus on lad.' It is the usual term for 'braces' in Lancashire."

M R. JAMES F. DRAKE of New York has been interviewed by a London paper. I thank him for the phrase "The Literary Eight" (as they are known in the "trade"), Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Poe, Thoreau, Bryant, and Whitman. Mr. Drake says that there is a growing demand for first editions of the books of Walter de la Mare and J. C. Squire. Among the Americans who are being collected are Bliss Carman (Canadian), Richard Hovey, "O. Henry" and Edward Arlington Robinson. Mr. Drake adds that in the last 15 months he has had more new collectors come to him than in any former period of his experience.

J ONCE knew a man who made a collection of exceptional articles appearing in daily and weekly papers. He pasted them neatly in a book and labeled it "Good Things." I am doing a similar thing myself. An Anthology of the best articles that have appeared during a year should be popular. Since the war a note of paternal advice has crept into many newspaper articles, as in the following:

"Straight Statements I have added to . . . The dominant note in all literature at present is, naturally and necessarily, a vehement hope that some means can be found to put an end to war altogether, to cut out of man's mind the desire to overcome his fellow-creature by any ultimate ratio of applied force. Meanwhile, in the matter of style at any rate, the younger men (and women) of letters show a real improvement. Having lived for a time as men (and women) of action, they economize words and refuse to be content with the old set phrases of the Victorian peace-time. In poetry there is a return to reality of speech; new rhythms are sought in the living conversation of plain people, instead of in the purple patches of the famous phrasemakers that have been."

(From an editorial in The Morning Post.)

Among the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Back to Methuselah" By George Bernard Shaw.

Because, although I have read many reviews of this "Metabiological Panopticon," they do not give, I am sure, a full indication of the entertainment there is in this thick volume. I know few pleasures so keen as picking my way through a new Shaw Preface.

"Frisch Poets of Today." An Anthology. Compiled by L. D'O. Walters.

Because "the heart of their best singing is like a rose in the dark," and it is a relief to dwell on Irish poets rather than on Irish gunmen.

"More about Unknown London." By Walter G. Bell.

Because, although we all cherish our little private discoveries in topographical London, there are many places mentioned in this book that the Cockney or the tourist will be delighted to investigate.

Q. R.

MODEST OPINIONS

Our Common Country. By Warren G. Harding. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.50.

When Warren G. Harding was nominated for the presidency of the United States, there had been no preparation for his candidacy by campaign biographies and volumes of collected speeches. The deficiency is now being remedied by such books as "Our Common Country" and its predecessor, "Rededicated America" by Frederick E. Shortemeier. In these opinions on subjects that range from "The Immigrant" to "The Value of Play," there is nothing especially new. They represent the attempt of a modest, ordinary citizen to formulate his thoughts so that they will be agreeable to other ordinary citizens. People outside of the United States who read the book may, therefore, get from it some impression of what the average of thinking in the United States has been.

HEAVY READING

The Engineers and the Price System. By Thorstein Veblen. New York: B. W. Huebsch. \$1.50.

Like most economic treatises, this analysis of the industrial situation in the United States makes rather difficult reading. The author, however, tries to be fair and dispassionate in presenting, among other things, "the danger of a revolutionary overturn" and "a memorandum of a practicable soviet of technicians." The whole book is not intended greatly to disturb the established order, "just yet," to use two words of which Mr. Veblen seems rather fond. These two words, coming at the very end of the discussion, have a rather smiling way of threatening that may well make readers suspicious as to the tendency of the whole analysis.

In the second part of his book Mr. Chester relates how, in September,

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Life of Venizelos. By S. N. Chester. With a letter from His Excellency Mr. Venizelos. London: Constable & Co., Ltd. £1.10.

Mr. Chester's "Life of Venizelos" is an exhaustive collection of documents and events supplemented by information collected by personal inquiry by experts on the subject, amongst whom appears the distinguished former Minister of Greece, in London, Mr. Cacanias.

This greatly increases the value of the book. The sequence of the historical date is good, and from the first page to the last the author shows himself a great admirer of Mr. Venizelos and does justice to his remarkable qualities, in a literary style that is fluent. We first hear of Venizelos' political activities in connection with energetic efforts to unite Crete with Greece. Mr. Chester relates the events which led up to the arrival of Colonel Vassos in Crete, sent by the Greek Government to the island in the name of King George I, and of the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, in which Greece risked her very existence for the sake of one of her suffering children.

The interesting details of the action of the admiral in trying to set up a provisional administration in that historic island, the manifold developments of diplomacy on the part of the politics of the Balkan peninsula. For a short time his intended energetic policy against Turkey was clouded by that country's menace in Crete, and he had to withdraw from the central powers and their allies. Great events now follow each other in quick succession with Venizelos the most prominent figure in the politics of the Balkan peninsula. For a short time his intended energetic policy against Turkey was clouded by that country's menace in Crete, and he had to withdraw from the central powers and their allies. Great events now follow each other in quick succession with Venizelos the most prominent figure in the politics of the Balkan peninsula. 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THE HOME FORUM

The Dawn Is Gray
and Late

The pines are on, the cinches tight,
The patient horses wait,
Upon the grass the frost lies white,
The dawn is gray and late.
The leader's cry rings sharp and clear,
The campfire smoulders low;
Before us lies a shallow mere,
Beyond the mountain snow.

"Lies up, Billy, lies up, boy!
The east is gray with coming day.
We must away, we cannot stay.
My o'kyak, brave boys!"

—Hamlin Garland.

John Was Onused to Writing

John farmed his land on shares—providing the horses and implements, he the labour; and, like a few of his kind, at that period he was an indomitable worker. From dawn till dark he never rested except to feed his teams and get his meals, and I have even known him to work all night when the weeds in his corn had got ahead of him. In spite of his practical qualities, however, John was as comical a character in his way as William Henry. He thought he could write, for one thing—an almost unknown performance at that time—and he was indomitably proud of it. He was of the round, smooth, bearded type of Ethiopian, as black as a coal, without a touch of cross about him. He was a stranger to the neighbourhood, and came to us. I remember, one autumn before wheat-sowing, which was the season of the year all over Virginia for making contracts. I can see him now as he stood at the foot of the verandah steps, trying to tell me who he was and what he wanted. His craze for writing, though it was in no way connected with his halting speech, came out instantly, and he insisted on being allowed to write down his late employer's name and address for reference. This was an unprecedented experience, so I fetched him a pen and ink and set him down at the office table, while we watched the performance. It was a heroic struggle, and resulted in the most wonderful specimen of orthography probably then in existence. I have got it yet. John surveyed it himself with one eye closed for a few seconds, and evidently felt that it was a failure. "He's got sort of onused to writing," he said, "since he'd been down to the mines, but he'd just like to mark down his own name on the paper lest we should forget it." The ceremony was got through with less exertion, but it was well I had not to depend on the result to save John's name and memory from oblivion. Still, the hieroglyphics stood for John Jones, in their maker's estimation, though in that of any one else they

might as readily have represented Thomas Evans or Henry Brown. I never saw a man so devoted to signifying his name. I believe he would have backed a stranger's bill for all he was worth, if he had been worth anything, rather than miss the opportunity.

When he settled on the plantation, I used to draw up agreements for all sorts of trifling transactions between us, to give John the pleasure of affix-

"I mean, rather, of his work. How does that strike you?" asked Bok.

"Which work?"

"His work as a whole," explained Bok.

"Creditable," was the succinct answer.

"No more than that," asked Bok. "Can there be more?" came from the father.

"Well," said Bok, "the judgment

and Dumfriesshire are shires. In Ireland, Meath, Kerry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh belong to one class, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford to the other; but here, unfortunately, owing to the policy of the English conquerors in breaking up the authority of the tribal chiefs, the names of the old sub-kingdoms, such as Thomond, Desmond, Ormonde, Ossewy, Tír Conaill, Offaly, or Oriel, have disappeared, or survive

Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THERE are probably few words more misused, or whose meaning is less understood, than the word "experience." The average man will tell you that the conditions and circumstances through which he passes from day to day constitute his experience. And yet, as a matter of fact, experience is wholly in Mind, and how the conditions which a man meets affect him is determined entirely by his own understanding of them.

Every one knows that children are sometimes reprimanded for an offense which at another time the parent will pass over with a much slighter rebuke, or even with no rebuke at all. Indeed, children have been known to take advantage of a parent's being in what is called "a good humor" in order to do things which they well knew they could not do at another time with impunity. This goes to show that the deciding factor in each case was not so much the misdemeanor of the child as the mental attitude of the parent. If, however, the parent had been able to see the misdemeanor for what it was, the false claim of mortal mind seeking to express itself through the child, he would have been able to separate the wrong from the apparent wrongdoer in his own thought, by understanding that divine Mind is all that can be expressed, and its expression is the infinite, spiritual idea, and thus have been able to deal with each situation as it came, wisely and dispassionately.

That every human condition which we meet is determined wholly by our own understanding of it is made very clear in the One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Psalm, where we read these remarkable words, "If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me." Time or place, night or day, the so-called heaven or hell of human sense, made no difference whatever to the writer of this psalm, nor could they disturb the serenity of his real experience, for his experience was not dependent upon any of these things. What did Daniel experience, we may well ask, during that night which he spent in the den of lions? The atmosphere, the animals, the closeness of the confining walls? Or did he experience the joy, gladness, and consciousness of absolute security which entire obedience to Principle always brings? Where would he have been happier that night, reclining amid the luxury of the King's palace or standing upright in the lion's den? If, as has been said, every situation is exactly what we make it, that is, what we understand the reality of it to be, the unfoldment of divine Mind, God, then surely that memorable night, when he so clearly discerned the unity and harmony of God's perfect spiritual creation, must have been one of the most blessed of Daniel's whole existence. He proved, as each one of us may do for himself today, that heaven is indeed a state of consciousness, and that outward conditions affect it not at all. The great need, therefore, is to attain that condition of thought which Daniel had attained, and which Paul speaks of as "the mind of Christ," the mind which accepts only that which is true about God and His creation, and so, no matter what outward conditions may seem to be, experiences the heaven of the divine presence.

On pages 303-304 of the Christian Science textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "When the evidence before the material senses yielded to spiritual sense, the apostle declared that nothing could alienate him from God, from the sweet sense and presence of Life and Truth." It is this yielding of material sense to the divine which determines the nature of experience. There is, in reality, but one presence, and that is God, divine Mind, in whom, as Paul quotes from a classic poet, "we live, and move, and have our being." To dwell in Mind, in Spirit, is to experience spiritual reality, which is heaven; and as one cannot possibly experience two such wholly opposite conditions as the spiritual and material at the same time, for one absolutely excludes the other, to dwell in heaven means that any inharmonious condition through which one may seem to be, called upon to pass need not form any part of real experience. Indeed it cannot do so if he truly adheres to Spirit, for spiritual thought is a sure defense against every discordant suggestion. Realizing this, Mrs. Eddy gives an admonition on page 210 of her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," which if followed would insure to every individual an entirely harmonious experience, "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." Sin, disease, and death being primarily mental conditions, the outcome of the false belief of life in matter, they can only be overcome as one learns how to dwell in heaven, the harmony of spiritual reality, and thus to eliminate them in an ever-increasing degree from his experience.

Many a one who, through a study of Christian Science, is learning how to keep his mind filled with Truth and Love has proved that he could live in what human sense called hell and yet experience heaven. He has also found that as he thus held thought steadfastly to Principle, what had seemed discordant in his surroundings has

gradually changed and become more harmonious, for true thought always externalizes itself. An earnest study of Mrs. Eddy's writings, in conjunction with the Bible, will enable anyone to experience this heaven of spiritual thought while still dwelling upon earth. Surely this was what the Master meant when he said, "I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." He proved that when thought is governed by the divine law of Principle, instead of by the suggestions of the carnal mind, which he spoke of as a liar and the father of lies, heaven is possible here and now. What an uplifting and comforting thought this is! How insignificant the irritations and complexities of daily living become when one sees them for what they are, merely a false sense of things, the result of ignorance, which can be corrected directly men learn that there is but one power and presence, the tender Father-Mother God, divine Mind. He who is daily learning how to experience more and more of heaven cannot be cast down or harassed or distraught by material conditions, no matter how formidable they may seem to be. Even when faced by the fiercest animal propensities, as was Daniel, he consciously dwells, like the prophet of old, in "the secret place of the most High" and "under the shadow of the Almighty."

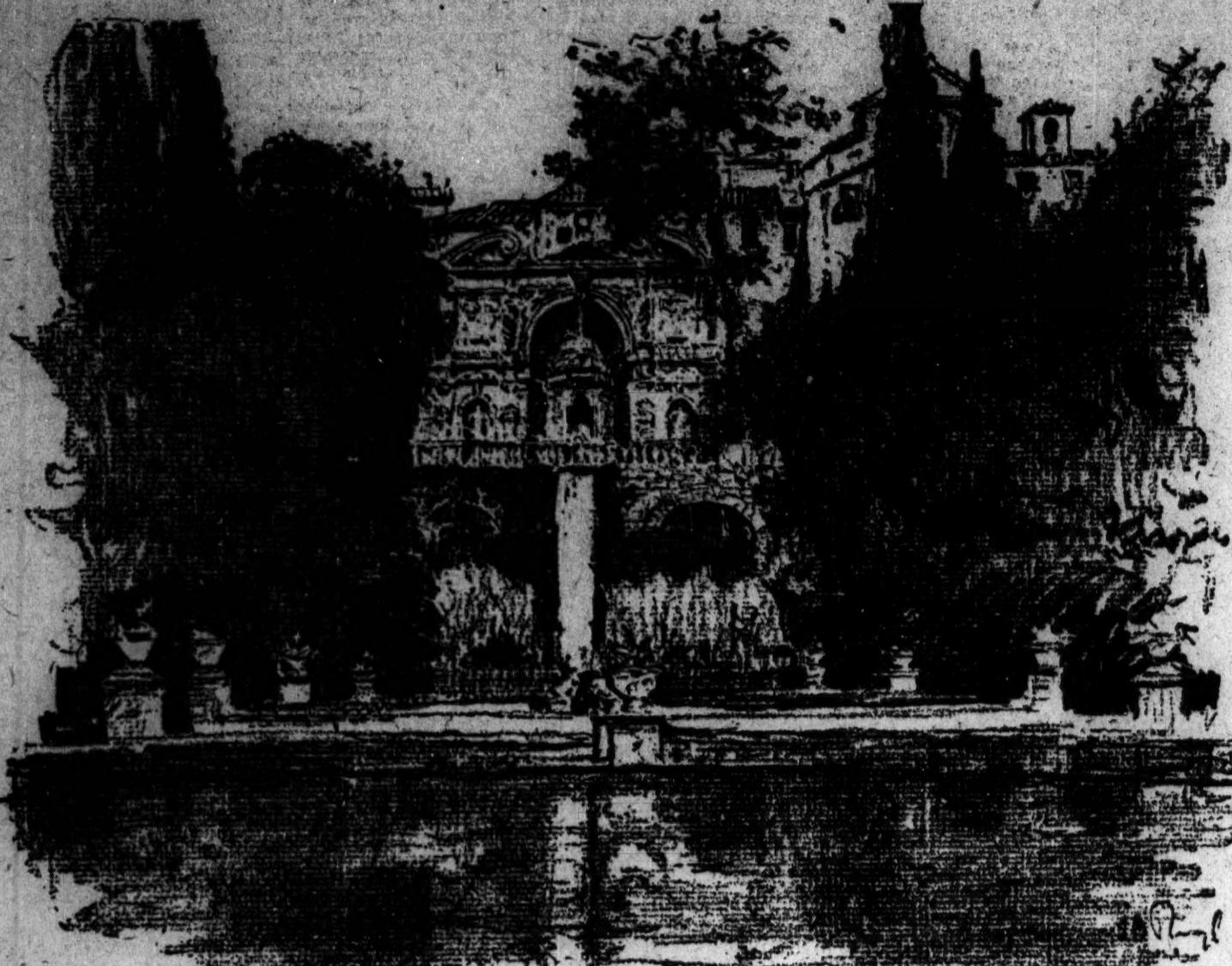
Messing About in Boats

"Nice? It's the only thing," said the Water Rat solemnly, as he leant forward for his stroke. "Believe me, my young friend, there is nothing—absolutely nothing—half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. Simply messing," he went on dreamily; "messing about—in boats. . . . Nothing seems really to matter, that's the charm of it. Whether you get away, or whether you don't; whether you arrive at your destination or whether you reach somewhere else, or whether you never get anywhere at all, you're always busy, and you never do anything in particular; and when you've done it there's always something else to do, and you can do it if you like, but you'd much better not. Look here! If you've really nothing else on hand this morning, supposing we drop down the river together and have a long day of it!"—Kenneth Grahame.

The Coin

Into my heart's treasury
I slipped a coin
That time cannot take
Not a thief purloin—
Oh better than the minting
Of a gold-crowned king
Is the safe-kept memory
Of a lovely thing.

—Sara Teasdale.



Fountain at the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy

Draws for The Christian Science Monitor

seen a little tame as applied to one who is generally regarded as a genius."

"By whom?"

"The critics, for instance," replied Bok.

"There are no such," came the answer.

"No such what, Mr. Kipling?" asked Bok.

"Critica."

"No critics?"

"No. . . . A critic is one who only exists as such in his own imagination."

"But surely you must consider that Rud has done some great works?" persisted Bok.

"Creditable," came once more.

"No, work, do you not?" asked Bok. For a moment there was silence. Then:

"He has a certain grasp of the human instinct. That, some day, I think, will lead him to write a great work."

There was the secret: the constant something still to be accomplished; of a road to be reached; of a higher standard to be attained. Rudyard Kipling was never in danger of unintelligent laudation from his safest and most intelligent reader.—"The Americanization of Edward Bok, an Autobiography."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921

EDITORIALS

Why Dr. Addison Resigned

THE announcement made in the House of Commons, the other day, by Dr. Addison, Minister Without a Portfolio, of his resignation from his place in the Cabinet, could not have come as any surprise to those who have noted the growing distrust of the medical policy for which Dr. Addison so preeminently stands. It is true that the immediate cause of Dr. Addison's resignation was the abandonment by the government of its support for the housing schemes by local authorities, public utility societies, and private builders which Dr. Addison had formulated whilst Minister of Health, and which he had originally embodied in the notorious omnibus bill defeated by the House of Lords last December. There can be no doubt, however, that the distrust engendered by Dr. Addison's medical program, as it has been progressively disclosed, during the past six months or so, was largely responsible for that popular demand for his resignation which has now been met. There may be those who will regret, not without some justice, the government's abandonment of the building proposals, which bade fair to make a solid contribution toward the solution of the housing problem, but it is impossible to escape the conviction that better results are to be looked for if this question is considered entirely *de novo*, freed from the highly debatable medical considerations with which Dr. Addison had associated it in his rejected Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

This original omnibus measure was nothing if not drastic. It gave power to local authorities to hire dwelling houses compulsorily for the housing of the working classes; for the execution of works by local authorities, outside their own districts, in connection with housing schemes and otherwise; for the provision of houses for the employees of local authorities; and for the prohibition of constructional work to which labor was enticed by the offer of wages above the standard rate of pay. It was not, however, to these provisions that exception was taken, but to the further powers extended to local bodies on the matter of supplying medical treatment. Under Dr. Addison's bill, as originally framed, municipal bodies were empowered to supply and maintain hospitals; to contribute, on such terms and conditions as might be approved by the Minister, to any voluntary hospital or similar institution within their areas, and to undertake the maintenance of any poor law hospitals or infirmaries similarly situated.

The first attacks against these provisions were launched on the ground of expense. It was urged that such proposals as those put forward by the Minister of Health should be reconsidered, and adapted to the existing state of national and local finance, as it was impossible to provide for the enormous additional expenditure which would be involved in carrying them out "in their present form." This first outcry, however, against the expenditure involved, quickly became imbued with a deeper tone, and, at a special meeting of the members of the House of Commons, it was resolved that, before any legislation was passed on the subject, an immediate inquiry into the whole question should be held by an impartial committee, and that such a committee should report at the earliest possible moment. This attitude was widely indorsed in the press and throughout the country, and quickly found reflection in the House of Commons, where, after several all-night sittings, during which the opposition to the medical clauses steadily solidified, Dr. Addison finally announced his intention of withdrawing some of the most disputed provisions of his measure. With these adjustments the bill went up to the House of Lords. There, on the second reading, it was summarily rejected in toto, on the very reasonable grounds that insufficient time had been given to consider the bill, either in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords, and that it was necessary that more thought should be devoted to such an important question.

The rejection of the omnibus bill, however, only served to draw attention to the fact that the Ministry of Health, without seeking any additional powers from Parliament, had already instituted a most far-reaching system of medical supervision, involving the appointment of four divisional and thirty regional officers at salaries of £1000, rising by annual increases of £50 to £1400 per annum, with offices in London, Manchester and York. Such wide powers were given to these officers and their appointees, and so obviously was the dragooning of the whole community the end aimed at, that another storm of protest was aroused, the outcry in the press, led by The Times, being specially insistent. "Of all forms of tyranny," declared The Times, "a medical inquisition is the worst, since it leads inevitably to attempts to force upon sick men and women routine methods of treatment which may be extremely distasteful to them."

Sir George Newman, however, chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health, made no secret of the hopes and aspirations which actuated the new Ministry. Thus after outlining, on one occasion, a comprehensive scheme, including every imaginable department of medical treatment, he declared: "To fulfill this program will require time and money and patience and untiring labor in every corner of the land; it will require to be adopted as a whole, all the points, in all the districts, all the time."

In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the public began to show serious uneasiness as to what was in store for it. Dr. Addison finally resigned from the Ministry of Health, last April, and his place was taken by Sir Alfred Mond, whose chief work appears to have been ruthlessly cutting the commitments involved in the former Minister's plans. The last phase of the matter was seen, the other day, when Dr. Addison resigned from the Cabinet on the government's abandoning of the remnant of his ill-fated omnibus bill. There can be no question that Dr. Addison fully deserved the tribute

which Mr. Austen Chamberlain, as leader of the House, paid to his work and good intention, but such a policy as Dr. Addison proposed to adopt can never be permanently successful in Great Britain, or in any other country faithful to democratic ideals.

Coal Mining in West Virginia

ONE of the chief defects of a great democracy is the slow operation of its machinery for investigating the facts, and reaching an equitable decision in respect to important points at issue. In West Virginia, for instance, an important point at issue just now is whether or not the coal miners shall be prevented from organizing for the purpose of collective bargaining with the mine operators. Though a commission appointed by the Governor of the State has already investigated the situation and reported on some specific facts, there has been, so far, little progress toward an actual solution of the difficulties, which have amounted to guerrilla warfare for several years. Now the Education and Labor Committee in the United States Senate has begun its investigation of the conditions which led, some weeks ago, to the request for federal aid in suppressing this warfare. This new examination of the facts, like previous Senate investigations on all sorts of subjects, will doubtless be extensive and show much that is deplorable. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be followed, not by the usual public callousness to the wrongs revealed, but by a determination that these evils shall be corrected in the right way with speed and efficiency. Investigations under a democratic form of government should develop not only patience but action.

The right of workers to organize, in order that they may effectively deal with highly organized employers, has already been generally established as an abstract proposition. The application of this right in a specific instance, as in the coal fields of West Virginia, has frequently been obstructed in one way or another because of the steadfast resistance of the organized employers. Whether or not even the free exercise of this right can be a solution for controversies has yet to be proved. For Labor merely to try to use the methods that Capital has found effective in dominating the situation is a mistake. A way of real cooperation has to be developed as a remedy for unadjusted relationships.

Those investigating the situation in West Virginia would do well to consider two brief books, "Civil War in West Virginia," by Winthrop D. Lane, and "The Voice of Russia" by M. Alexander Schwartz. Of these, the first states as fairly as possible some of the contentions of the miners, with due regard to the point of view of the mine operators also. The second shows, from the standpoint of an American Socialist, something of the autocracy of the masses which Bolshevism becomes in the course of its violent reaction against the capitalistic system. In West Virginia many of the mine operators feel that the agitators who seek to go freely among the men are not in sympathy with American ideals, would like to destroy American industry, and encourage what amounts to Bolshevism. Though Mr. Lane deprecates this attitude of some of the mine operators, it is well for the public to realize how anarchy is inevitably accompanied by stagnation and misery. It will not be enough for the United States Senate to discover details of the anarchy that has already been manifest. Some immediate remedy for the difficulties must be found through the earnest cooperation of all concerned in bringing about a settlement, which can be achieved only as the various parties refrain from insisting that the settlement must be on their own particular terms. The real understanding and application of democratic ideals can adjust the worst differences between Capital and Labor without any recourse to guerrilla warfare.

Revival of Building

BLAME for the delay in the revival of building has been variously placed. The president of a corporation in New York City which is engaged in erecting homes and apartment houses, has recently expressed his opinion that the high wages and low productivity among workmen in the building trades have been the chief reason for the delay, and that a secondary reason is the restriction placed on rents by law so that owners do not feel sure of an adequate return on their investment permanently. In Illinois, the report of the Dailey Joint Legislative Committee, investigating conditions in the building industry, shows a subtle and complex system of conspiracy on the part of contractors to eliminate honest competition. With all this, it appears that considerable sums of money are continually being paid to Labor agents as insurance against strikes. Bankers would probably argue that the inflation of money is what has mainly retarded building.

All of these wrong conditions must, of course, be considered rightly and overcome intelligently. No one of them is the full reason for the stagnation that must give way to normal, constructive activity. They all represent the inclination of each interested party to shift the blame to the others concerned, and to advance as shrewdly as possible at their expense. The fact is that during the war people generally, including contractors, laborers, landlords, and capitalists, became so accustomed to making money out of destructive activity, and to consumption instead of real production, that they have not yet aroused themselves to appreciate the actual necessity for construction on the basis of energetic cooperative effort.

The public is entitled to demand fairness of competition in building as in any other industry. The pooling of bids, the secret exchange of bids and price lists, and other such unfair practices are evidences of the same greed that has shown itself in other ways in what has been called profiteering, and must be stopped in order that normal building may be possible. Labor, likewise, must be willing to accept an adjustment of wages that will mean no real loss because of the lowering of prices generally, and must give full value in actual work. Then those intending to invest in building of one kind or another must forge the expectation of a permanent return at a high rate of interest on inflated values. Even the prospect of gradual reduction in the value of rent-producing property need not alarm owners and builders

and prevent construction, for with such a reduction there will necessarily be a reduction in expenses, so that the intelligent adjustment to new conditions will still provide for a satisfactory return on the investment, though the percentage may be different.

For building to revive sufficiently to insure proper housing for all there must be, therefore, first of all a change in the general attitude toward the problem. Though the present situation may seem complicated, there is the right way out of it. Reluctance to determine that construction must go on cannot continue when the problem is rightly considered. Landlords and tenants, as well as contractors and those in the building trades generally, must understand the situation from the various points of view, in order that there may be the vastly increased progress in building that is necessary.

British Labor and the Extremist

ONE notable fact about British Labor, using the term in its most comprehensive sense, is that whenever it has been faced with the necessity of making a decision involving an endorsement or rejection of Bolshevism, it has voted consistently for rejection. British Labor has always been remarkable for its broad sanity and common sense. True, there have been several occasions, during the past two and a half years, when it seemed as if, this saving grace, the despair of the extremist for decades past, was weakening. There have been times when those who ought to have known better, and did know better, insisted that the extremist was steadily gaining the upper hand and was indeed already in complete control. But those who really knew the British workman could never imagine him "going red." It is the old question of responsibility. As long as Bolshevism is a theory, thousands will be found willing to talk it who would at once vote against it if there were any question of their being called upon to put it into practice, or formally to register their approval of its methods.

This was exactly the situation as it developed at the recent British Labor Party conference, at Brighton. The question before the conference was the refusal of its executive committee, some time ago, to admit to affiliation the Communist Party of Great Britain, on the ground that its policy was opposed to democracy, and aimed at the disruption of the older Socialist parties. A motion was introduced which aimed at admitting the Communists, provided that they would accept the Labor Party's constitution, and that their own rules were made to conform to this constitution. There were those who supported the idea of admission on the ground that if the Communists were left outside, they would be in a position seriously to damage Labor at the elections and that, in any event, the Labor Party ought not to be afraid of the Communists.

All such arguments, however, were equally unavailing, for when the matter was put to the vote the action of the executive was upheld by the enormous majority of 4,000,000 to 200,000.

The fact is that British Labor, in common with all who are willing to learn, is growing wiser every day in regard to Bolshevism and the Bolshevik method. And the most important lesson it seems to have learned, recently, is that there is no such thing as a "working agreement" with Bolshevism, that Bolshevism is just as much subversive of the ends of Labor as of the ends of Capital, and that, if it ever appears to make concessions, it is solely with the purpose of securing a foothold for a further advance. This fact, as it was ably set forth, from Communist documents, by Arthur Henderson at Brighton, clearly influenced the conference. Mr. Henderson had no difficulty in proving that the aim of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in seeking affiliation, was not to secure unity, but to bring about the break-up of the British Labor Party. And this party, in spite of all that may be said about it, does stand for "orderly parliamentary and evolutionary action." It is just because the Communists know this, only too well, that they seek affiliation and disruption.

Books About the Sea

LIKE a ship getting under way, the average story of the sea has a slow motion at first, with many a creak and straining to which the reader who has engaged passage for the literary voyage has to accustom himself. So it is with Joseph Conrad's tales, and so it is, even more noticeably, with the older masterpieces of Herman Melville, which, because of the popularity of Joseph Conrad, John Masefield, William McFee, H. M. Tomlinson, Eugene O'Neill, and some others, are being read again rather ardently by those who consider their taste very modern. "Moby-Dick," of which a new edition has been issued in "The World's Classics," is a particularly easy-going story of a three-year voyage, a tale in which we must read twenty-one short chapters before, "At last the anchor was up, the sails were set, and off we glided." Because of the slow sailing of the story, the reader gets from it, however, a real feeling of the life of the sea in the early nineteenth century, such as a more rapid narrative might not give.

It is, of course, a question what the real feeling of the life of the sea is. To Eugene O'Neill, for instance, in his "Ile" or "Bound East for Cardiff" it is a wide gloom, a mood that would become insufferable if it were presented to the extent of a thick novel rather than in one-act plays. To Joseph Conrad, "The shallow sea that foams and murmurs on the shores of the thousand islands, big and little, which make up the Malay Archipelago" has been for centuries the scene of adventurous undertakings." To Herman Melville, "Foremost through the sparkling sea shoots on the gay, embattled, bantering bow," always with a certain buoyancy, that even his philosophic moments cannot altogether counterbalance. Though people may feel that they ought to like the careful word-pictures of Joseph Conrad, they actually will like the rough good humor of Herman Melville. To comprehend in its various phases the feeling of the sea as recorded in literature, one would have to read numerous books.

Contemporary writers of the sea, including H. M. Tomlinson and Joseph Hergesheimer, are self-conscious in a very different fashion from Melville. The twentieth

century way is to be subjective in a manner that is distressing for the average reader to consider very long at a time. For that reason it is refreshing to read Melville, or Captain Marryat again, or to explore the matter-of-fact naval records of the war, instead of the many new books about the sea whose writers take themselves very seriously.

After one has remained for some time in such a Sargasso Sea as Joseph Conrad's style, even though Conrad is not very subjective, "The Log of the R-34" makes very good reading. Certainly the dreary stories and sketches of the sea in the average magazine, for all their supposed realism, do not give the reactions of even sailors themselves, new or old, to the life on the ocean.

A good book about the sea should be read either in a fir forest, high in the mountains, or at a camp in the desert. Of course a room in an apartment house in the city may have to take the place, for many, of the desert or the mountain camp in the cool of the morning, or just after sunset when the afterglow is still on the hills. In any case, the inlander is the one to read the books about the sea uncritically and enjoy them, as they are meant to be enjoyed, for the escape which they offer from the commonplaces of daily routine. "Moby-Dick," for instance, should be a welcome relief to those dwellers in the middle west of the United States who have been keeping the library copies of the latest great American novels in active circulation. It is a curious fact that during the war some of the most active recruiting for the navy was done in the interior rather than on the coast of every country involved; so books about the sea should help to make pleasant the vacation of many who are far from any ocean.

Editorial Notes

WILL Germany "forget"? Or will it be as it was with the French on the Place de la Concorde: "Quand même!"? The illustrated papers indicate somewhat a people's thoughts. Look at them in Germany today! Take only the "Illustrierte Zeitung" as an example. The slogan is unmistakable: "Verloren, doch nicht vergessen!" Lost, but not forgotten. Every other picture is of a cathedral, a town, a province, a colony, an isolated piece of "Deutschland" abroad, a school in the Orient. The former German East Africa is called German East Africa. There is no mincing of words. Week by week the Germans find themselves regaled by illustrated representations of their kith and kin in the East, the Far East, in Poland, the Banat, at Reval, in Transylvania, in China, and in Africa, Alsace-Lorraine, and the Saar region. The answer seems to be: Germany does not mean to forget.

"LABOR," says The Observer of London, "has proved to be the dullest and feeblest party of its size there has ever been in the House of Commons. They are the weakest in critical and constructive faculty. They can only swim on facile generalizations." It would seem from this severe criticism that the standards of parliamentary excellence have greatly improved under the Coalition régime. Was it not that discriminating authority on the palmy days of Liberals and Conservatives, W. S. Gilbert's philosopher-sentryman, who, soliloquizing on the intelligence of members generally, recorded his firm conviction in the memorable words:

But then the prospect of a lot
Of dull M. P.'s in close proximity,
All thinking for themselves, is what
No man could face with equanimity.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF MUSIC for American students, inaugurated by Camille Saint-Saëns and Walter Damrosch at Fontainebleau, is proceeding on royal lines, in fact, a part of the palace has been given over to the guests, and it is hoped that the forest may become the center of the art of music as it has been of the art of painting. The establishment of the Conservatoire Antérain is greatly desired by the authorities. A bid is being made to make France, instead of Germany, the center of advanced musical studies, or at any rate to enable her to share the honors. It is an important step that Mr. Saint-Saëns has taken, and an interesting one.

IT SOMETIMES takes a good deal to stop the jitney, as the officials of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, have recently discovered. Legislation passed there intended to be restrictive, which at first eliminated 100 passenger motor cars, and regulated others to scheduled runs, has so improved the local jitney service that now, after three months, there is more of the "unfair competition," as the traction interests see it, than ever. This situation reminds one that the busses of Europe are well known; those of London are famous. Conservative Paris for many years refused to lay electric street car tracks at all, fearing their effect on the city's beauty. New York City probably has more miles of "El" than all Europe put together. This manifestation of American enterprise, regarded so proudly twenty-five years ago, is now becoming out of date. More officials than those of Providence are likely to be needed to prevent headstrong America from once more following leisurely Europe.

WHEN a former prohibition enforcement agent, immediately upon retirement from office, joins forces with people actively out of sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment, as is the case with such a former official in one large American city, the fact ought to serve as a warning that too much care cannot be taken to appoint men who are sincerely in favor of liquor law enforcement. A man who becomes a "dry" for the sake of holding an office is liable to let many of his duties slip through his fingers; and the duty of enforcing the Constitution is obviously a very important one.

News dispatches from Mexico announce the failure of the most recent revolutionary movement in that country, led by General Martinez Herrera, and that this failure has been brought about by disarming the rebel army. One can hardly imagine a more deplorable or even a more humiliating thing, from the point of view of a rebel, than to be disarmed. The bushwhacker, the highwayman, or the bully, without a gun, is about as helpless in pursuing his chosen occupation as a soap-box orator without an audience.